

OCT 9 1913

OCTOBER 9, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

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The Schweitzer Press

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By KARL MOON

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Develop Alaska!

The fifth of a series of photographs covering an 8,000-mile tour of Alaska and the Yukon

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

(See article in this issue)



TO THE KLONDIKE IN WINTER

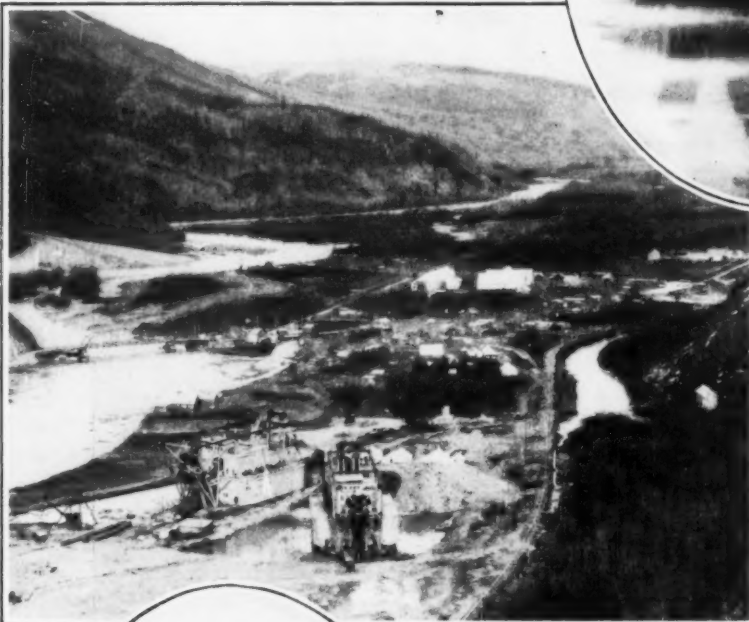
The steamers run all the year from Seattle to Skagway, 1,000 miles, and the White Pass trains run on to White Horse, 110 miles. The remaining distance (435 miles by river) is covered by this stage, operated by the railroad, which carries the mail for Dawson and other Yukon towns.

Dawson and the Klondike, though in Canadian territory, are on the direct route to the interior of Alaska, via the White Pass & Yukon Railway and the Yukon River. The winters are intensely cold, for there is little sunlight during seven months in the year and the river freezes solid. The summer months are hot and there is no darkness, but the frozen ground thaws only on the surface.



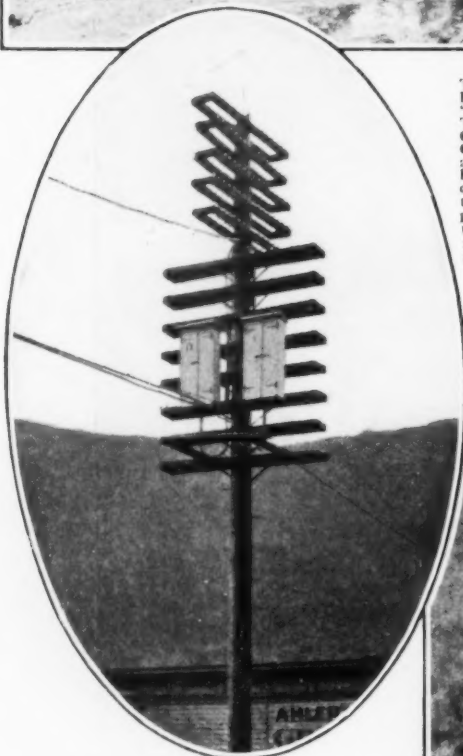
THE NEW WAY OF "MUSHING"

The automobile is in nearly every large town of Alaska and the Yukon Territory, for even in winter it is of inestimable service wherever the roads are good enough. The cost of hay and oats and the winter cold discourage the use of horses. In the old days the Klondiker "mushed" it, with his pack on his back.



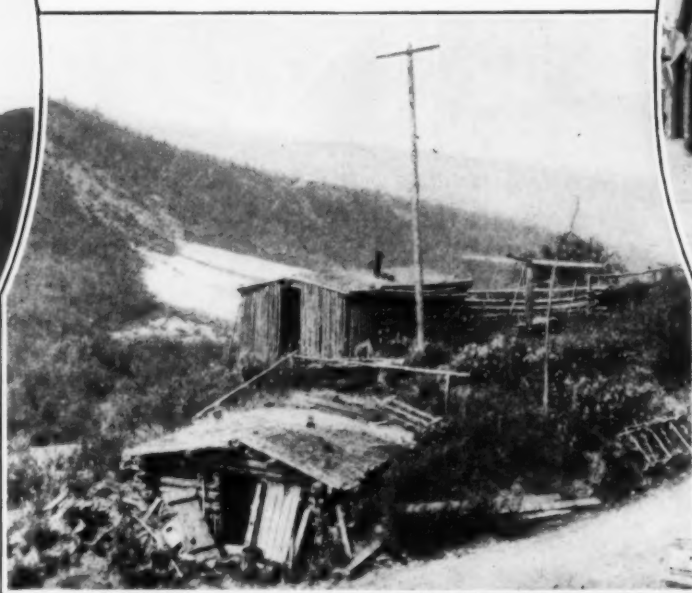
IN THE HEART OF THE KLONDIKE

The upper picture shows a prospector "panning" the gravel which has first been thawed by the heat of a wood fire. Less primitive was the method of "rockers" and sluice-boxes, some of which are yet to be seen in the Klondike. The picture on the left shows the giant dredges now at work along Bonanza Creek, digging up and sluicing the "tailings" left by the original Klondikers. On the right, the big hydraulics are washing down the higher levels, which also are mineralized. Mining in the Klondike to-day is purely an industry for large corporations; the day of the individual miner is past. Nearly all of the claims originally staked out by the Klondikers are now owned by two corporations, the Guggenheims and the Alaska Yukon Company (Canadian), each working with gigantic machinery. The thawing of the ground on a large scale is accomplished by drilling holes into the frozen gravel and inserting pipes filled with steam. This was being done even in July, when the sun is at its hottest.



A DAWSON TELEPHONE POLE

One glance at this elaborate pole (most of the wires being invisible in the picture) shows how quickly civilization follows the prospector. More wonderful yet is the system of Dominion telegraphs, which has its isolated stations throughout the whole land.



LOG-CABIN "SHACKS" OF FORGOTTEN KLONDIKERS

A mine railway now runs from Dawson out to the creeks where the rich strike was made and from which as much as eighty millions of dollars is said to have been taken in a year. Along the track, just above the area now being dredged, are scattered the pathetic "shacks" of the men of '97 and '98. Here they slept and cooked their simple meals; and here some of them spent the long, lonely winters of the frozen North.



CIVILIZATION IN DAWSON

The rough mining camp of the days of '97 is now a quiet little Canadian town, with comfortable hotels, good stores, attractive residences—and lady barbers! Two American girls run this shop, taking turns in remaining in Dawson during the frozen winter.



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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVII

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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be
sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of
the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is
always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on
one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manu-
script, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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Some of Next Week's Features



OYSTERS AND THE COST OF LIVING, by Henry C. Rowe, is sure to at-
tract wide attention, and it will be gratefully read by housewives in particular.
The great advance in the prices of meat has made many people anxious to se-
cure some suitable substitute for the butcher's products and this, according to
Mr. Rowe's article, is the oyster, a tasteful, wholesome and economical article
of diet.

PEARLS IN RIVER CLAMS, by Lottie Hay Meredith, describes the taking
of clams in the Mississippi River for the sake of the pearls which many of them
contain. Some very fine pearls have been secured in this way and the finders
have secured high prices for them.

SHOWING THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ALASKA. Edgar Allen
Forbes's third article in the Alaska series is entitled "The Backsliding of a Con-
servatism." Like his previous contributions on the subject, this article will
be illuminating and readable in a high degree. The letter press is accompanied
by striking illustrations.

A NATION-WIDE CHURCH DAY, by the Rev. Charlton B. Strayer, advo-
cates the novel idea of fixing a day on which laymen as well as ministers shall
go into the streets and other public places and speak the message of the church to
the masses. Mr. Strayer's presentation of the matter is able and convincing.

ADVENTURES OF THREE TENDERFEET, by Elisha Flagg, illustrated
by James Montgomery Flagg, will be one of the most attractive articles in the
issue. Many of our readers have expressed high appreciation of this series of
reminiscences of pioneer days.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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enrich the elabo-
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adorn the simplest
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Their goodness
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News of the Time Told in Pictures



MEN WHO KEEP FARMERS IN TOUCH WITH THE WORLD

Delegates to the National Convention of the Rural Mail Carriers which met lately at Evansville, Ind. The value of these mail carriers to the rural communities is beyond compute. They bring letters and newspapers to the remotest homes and under the parcel post law they also deliver merchandise which the farmers purchase at a distance by mail. The rural delivery system is one of the greatest boons ever conferred by the Government on the farming population, and if it were suddenly withdrawn the farmers would feel that they were almost wholly cut off from the great world.



FOES IN THE WAR OF 1812 RECEIVE HONORED BURIAL
Members of military organizations carrying the casket containing the bones of American and British officers who lost their lives in the naval battle of Lake Erie in 1813 into the crypt of the magnificent Perry Memorial erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio. This monument which celebrates Commodore Perry's victory is 335 feet high. The remains placed in the crypt had rested for 100 years in the graves from which they were disinterred.



SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Family group of Tagalogs, one of the Filipino tribes which are said to sell their children as slaves. Charges that slavery is practiced in the Philippines attracted wide attention when recently made by Dean Worcester former member of the Philippines Commission. The Filipino delegate in Congress, Mr. Quezon, discredited the charges, but they have been reaffirmed and if investigation proves them well-founded effective measures will be taken in the matter.



MAKING PATRIOTS OF THE RED MEN

The Rodman Wanamaker party delivering President Wilson's phonographic message to the Indians of eight tribes at the first International Indian Congress held during the Spokane (Wash.) Interstate Fair. The Wanamaker party is going about from tribe to tribe cultivating friendly relations with the Indians, arousing in them a patriotic feeling towards our government and respect for the Stars and Stripes. At this congress, as elsewhere, the American flag was raised with due ceremony and the Indians signed declarations of allegiance.



A UNIQUE SLAVE CELEBRATION IN THE SOUTH

Dinner served at the Old Slaves' Reunion at Rockingham, N. C., the first event of its kind ever held in the South. The table is seen occupying three sides of a square. The former slaves present numbered 465 and they were addressed by the Hon. Henry A. London of Pittsboro, N. C., an "Old Master" who once owned over one hundred slaves, and by others. The expenses of the gathering were paid by white friends of the negroes, and after the fine dinner moving picture shows were given for the benefit of the colored folk. This kind of reunion promises to become frequent throughout the South.



EDITORIAL

Sidewalk!

KEEP to the sidewalk! That is the place of safety for the pedestrian in a crowded city. He may have to cross the street and thread his way through the onrushing traffic, but he is foolish, after the street has been crossed, if he does not stick to the sidewalk.

There is a safe road to travel, but the risk of danger allures us. The beaten track that others have followed becomes commonplace. It is too easy to follow. Let us get off the highway, plunge into the thickets and seek a new and better road to our destination!

Never mind the signals of danger, the warnings of the quicksands and the rushing waters! Never mind the silent mounds and the rude head boards that tell the tale of others who sought the risk and paid the penalty!



Plunge on! Push through the brambles of the thickets! Dare the dangers of the whirlpool! Let others follow the beaten track if they will, but for us, give us the zest of sport, adventure and danger. We must be progressive.

This is the spirit of the age. Every Monday morning's newspaper tells the tale: Scores and hundreds borne to death by the undercurrents at the seaside or mangled in the joy-riding automobile or the winged motorcycle making its mad record run for a heedless driver.

Note the popular amusements at the summer resorts. They are those always that offer the greatest risk. "The dive to death," "The scenic railroad with 'the deepest dip' in the United States," and "The fastest ride you have ever taken." On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined!

Let the people rule and keep the undertakers busy!

The Turn of the Tide.

THE cold, bare facts which make up Colorado's record of referendum votes polled during the year just closed constitute one of the most decisive rebukes the fine-art of Muckraking has ever received. And Colorado is one of the States commonly believed to be honey-combed with Socialism. Here are some of the Muckrakers' pet "reforms" which the Colorado proletariat, in its cold-sober senses, has just deliberately rejected. We give the subject and the vote upon the question:

- "Provision for wider use and control of school buildings by the general public, 59,691 to 38,316.
- "Authorization of bonded state debt for construction and improvement, by the state, of public highways, 53,327 to 36,636.
- "Provision for special fund for state immigration bureau, 54,272 to 30,359.
- "Bill to create a public utilities court, 51,820 to 27,534.
- "To enlarge limitation on public debt for highways and other public works, 47,284 to 20,741.
- "Change of proceedings for contempt to court by allowing jury trials in cases of constructive contempt, 41,855 to 31,850.
- "Substitution of fixed salaries for official fees, 41,622 to 28,888.
- "For a state tax commission and county board of realization, 40,012 to 32,548.
- "Bill for tunneling James Peak at public expense, 93,183 to 45,800.
- "Bill for regulation of public service corporations, 64,138 to 3,437.
- "Bill to publish arguments for and against initiated measures and referred laws, 50,635 to 39,551.
- "Bill regulating irrigation, 47,614 to 22,931.
- "Bill establishing a state highway commission, 45,101 to 44,560.
- "Direct-legislation bill regulating direct legislation, 38,537 to 37,616.
- "Bill for branding and marking live-stock, 37,740 to 37,389.
- "Civil service regulation bill, 35,282 to 31,826.

It is difficult for the average man to find one of these sixteen items which he has not seen used as the theme for a dozen or more heart-rending magazine articles about the wrongs of the people. Think of the dozens of upright, law-abiding labor agitators who have been "heartlessly railroaded" to jail by the arbitrary action of some judge "paid by capitalists" for constructive contempt of court, when trial by a jury of his peers would have acquitted him. Yet when this was put up to the people, they rejected it.

Think of "the highway robbery" perpetrated by the public service corporations. Yet when the people were given a chance to control these "vampires," they rejected that too. And over and above all think of the many, many ethereal jobs which Socialists want the government to provide for indigent laborers to lie down on. That, too, the people have deliberately rejected.

The action of the people of Colorado seems to show that the country is all right at heart; that practically all the so-called wrongs are the abnormal product of yellow-journalistic imagination, and that the American people, when they are serious, are still the hardy, thrifty, deep-thinking men who have made the United States the greatest nation on earth.

The Plain Truth

MENACE! Fifteen thousand defective children menace the City of New York. So says Dr. M. G. Schlapp of the Post Graduate Hospital, the clearing house for defectives. Every one of these, he adds, "is a potential criminal" and, therefore, a danger to society. Dr. Schlapp makes the curious observation that no scientific dependence can be put on the so-called physical indications of degeneracy such as malformed palates and ears, generally accredited to degenerates. These are found often in perfectly normal individuals while some degenerates have absolutely no physical defects. His investigations tend to discredit the eugenic theory. He finds environment a more important factor than heredity. But what a menace to the peace and welfare of the community is the fertile source of crime thus disclosed!



DOMINATING! Some newspapers complain of the "domination" of Congress by President Wilson. What would the majority, made up of many inexperienced and impulsive men, do if there were no strong hand to hold them together? President Wilson has had to dominate Congress, or it would have dominated him. The reckless disposition of some members of his party was painfully disclosed recently when sixty-seven of them voted against the gold-standard amendment to the Banking and Currency Bill, although it had been introduced by a Democrat. It seems incredible that any thoughtful man should, for a moment, think of imperiling the gold standard at a time when it has received the recognition of all the first class powers. We had thought that the free silver heresy had been put to rest once and for all. It seems otherwise. Let the people rule!

THE EDITOR! The responsibilities of the editor are great. To perform his functions properly he should be a teacher, a philosopher and a preacher. An inexorable spirit of justice should animate him, but the spirit of kindness should always find lodgment in his breast. The editor should bear in mind that he who is given the power of a giant should wield it with forbearance. We are led to these observations by reading a very interesting and suggestive editorial published in the Steger *Journal* of Chicago recently. We agree entirely with its conclusion that, "Used for the betterment of mankind, this editorial authority opens the way to innumerable good ends—the uplifting of the poor, the improvement of working and living conditions for the man who toils, the encouragement of honest effort and the development of business." Our contemporary emphasizes the fact that "Business building is the most inspiring occupation" and that whenever a business man works along the line of integrity and honesty, he deserves editorial support, for this makes the editor a business builder also,—a point well taken.

CHEW! A warning was recently sent out by the Food Department at Washington against paying too much attention to some of the claims of food faddists. It is high time that the public should be advised that they cannot believe all that they read on the subject of pure food, cold storage, germs and bacilli. Nothing would be fit to eat or drink if we believed all the idle talk of the sensational writers who get so much a word for all that they sensationalize. Here comes an esteemed contemporary with a warning against the use of chewing gum, excepting one particular kind, on the ground that the chicle, which is the foundation of chewing gum, is not always clean. Chicle is the sap of a tropical tree gathered in remote regions by Mexicans and Indians. Before it is utilized for the production of chewing gum, it must go through processes of washing, cleaning, and cooking until it becomes a new and regenerated product, as clean and wholesome as a pan of dough in a bakeshop. But for this cleansing process, it could not be utilized for chewing gum because the sensitive nerves of taste would speedily discover foreign substances. The critics of the chewing gum habit may have something on their side to say, but it does not lie in the direction of the purity of the product, for that is the pride and boast of the manufacturers.

FIGHT! New York City is to have a tremendous struggle this fall over the election of a mayor for four years. The sudden death of Mayor Gaynor leaves two candidates in the field both, Democrats. Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, now serving under President Wilson as Collector of the Port, is the Fusion candidate and Judge McCall the candidate of Tammany Hall. The endorsement of Mr. Mitchel by the Republican State Convention gives him a decided advantage, and will no doubt attract to him a much larger Republican vote than he would otherwise have had. But if he expects to win, he must make it clear that he is not as radical in his views as he has been represented to be and that his chief purpose, if elected, will be to secure economy and efficiency in the administration of the affairs of our greatest city. To do this, his fight must be made openly and aggressively. On such an issue he can attract the support of every organization opposed to Tammany and that means a majority of the voters. Mr. Mitchel's campaign must be short, sharp and decisive. The fact that he has associated with him on the fusion ticket such men of courage and independence as George McAneny and William A. Prendergast is in his favor. We can trust Manager Adamson to push things.



JUSTICE! The impeachment of Governor Sulzer has awakened world-wide interest. The spectacle of the Governor of a great state being brought to the bar to defend himself is rare. The newspaper outcry against the Governor, stimulated, if not inspired, by Tammany Hall, led the readers of headlines to believe that the Governor is guilty. Since the Court of Impeachment has met, with an experienced and careful jurist, Judge Cullen, at its head, the trial is proceeding in an orderly way, and the friends of Governor Sulzer are taking renewed courage. He and his counsel have insisted, from the outset, that the charges, which were based mainly on his failure to make a proper report of his campaign expenses, did not involve intentional wrongdoing and that at the worst he had only been guilty of the indiscretions of one who might have been too busy and too thoughtless to observe all the requirements of the statute. Whatever the outcome, the public now feel assured that the case will be tried on its merits. This assurance brings renewed hope that out of his trial the Governor will come guiltless of intentional wrongdoing. Before this remarkable case has been concluded developments of a surprising nature may occur. More than one prominent public official may be found on trial.

FORWARD! The Republicans of New York State are determined to open the door wide for a reconciliation of the conflicting interests which resulted from the disruption of the party at the National Convention in Chicago over a year ago. Under the leadership of Senator Root, the New York Republican State Convention adopted a resolution recognizing the right of the Republicans of the respective states to elect their delegates to national conventions according to their own ideas. At the Chicago Convention the bitterest contest was over the seating of a few delegates elected from Congressional Districts in California. Under a state law, Roosevelt claimed to have elected the entire State Delegation. By the rules of the National Committee, the delegates should have been chosen from Congressional Districts and under these rules the district delegates from California were given the disputed seats. The Republicans of New York recommend the early convening of the National Committee and a recognition of the right of each state to regulate its own manner of selecting national delegates. Furthermore, New York Republicans are in favor of basing the representation at National Convention on the Republican vote cast. This means the elimination of a great part of the delegates from the Southern States. Now that the Empire State has led in this forward movement, the hope of uniting the party is greatly increased. The action of the Republicans of New York may have an ominous meaning to the party in power. It is, as the New York *Tribune* calls it: "The triumph of the progressive wing."



down With CapitUL
down with rELigion
No GOD - No master

Kemble

LET HIM HOWL!

"But remember that a demagogue never filled a pay envelope."

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble



MR. ELISHA FLAGG
One of "The Three Tenderfeet."

Adventures of Three Tenderfeet

Written for Leslie's by ELISHA FLAGG
Illustrated with drawings by JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

III

Tackling a Wild and Woolly Sheep on the Run



MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG
The Author's Son.

WINKLEMAN'S Ranch was about twelve miles from Deer Trail, a station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It was one of the best equipped in every way of all the ranches in Colorado, as far as we had seen—at any rate, both in breed of sheep, with their valuable Infanted Merino bucks and three-quarters bred Mexican ewes, the improved portable corrals, spacious barns, business-like windmills, and last, but not least, Mrs. Winkleman herself, who was the hardest-worked woman it had been our lot to see. That seems paradoxical, for she was the only woman on a ranch that we knew of on the plains of Colorado. Winkleman had a thorough knowledge of the handling of sheep, those usually peaceful and harmless wool-producers, which reminds me of a fable—but that will come later. What seems more to the point is the fact that we three, with feet that were tender, were staying at this ranch, having the "time of our lives" in many ways!

I recall our turning out every morning at about 3:30, sometimes in the moonlight—just as the sun was appearing on the edge of the plains—like an enormous cart-wheel, about to roll upward—and doing our share of the regular work, assisting the herders in preparing their several sections of the flock of ten thousand for their daily stroll of three miles off to the range and the slow, grass-clipping return which always occurred at sundown. The latter ended in a grand rush for home, which was started the instant the sheep sighted the water-troughs, with the hundreds of tiny lambs in the lead bleating out the tenor, and the thousands of ewes and rams joining in with their bass in what seemed very much like a magnificent chorus—the cry for water! But, to relate my fable:

One fine morning Winkleman decided to cut out some ewes from his flock, inviting us to attend the ceremony. We followed him and several of his herders to a corral which had been so arranged in its portable construction as to allow the driving of the sheep through a narrow lane which had a swinging gate at the end, acting as the cut-out. The herder, driving the sheep from the main corral down the lane, by swinging the gate could pass a sheep to the right or left as he elected. While the "game" was at its height, an energetic ewe ran through the wrong way and Winkleman, close at hand, without any to-do about it, leaned over the corral fence, plunged his great hands well into the thick coat of Miss Woolly and, while on the dead run, easily and gently lifted her clear off her feet and over the corral, a height of more than four feet, and placed her again in the right path, when she bounded away to join her sisters.

This little incident was so quietly handled that I took the whole procedure as a cue for following. Noticing a moment later a similar error on the part of another ewe, I plunged into her back as prettily as you may conceive, my own hands seemingly as great as friend Winkleman could boast, and with the same worthy intention as well;



As the sheep and I sailed down our way together.

but, to my utter amazement, and I may as well admit, humiliation, not by any means as gracefully or effectively carried out. For the instant my grip was well fastened in that wool, the sheep, instead of coming to a sudden halt and flying in a grand sweep over the fence as she should have done, continued on her obstinate course down the race-way and with me hanging like a bag of oats on the top rail of this abominable corral, being dragged at a terrific pace away from my friends and home! I can even now recall, after these many years, exactly how my finger nails felt as sheep and I sailed down our way together.

Now, this is the point I wish to dwell on—how a peaceful, docile sheep may become dangerous! The top rail of that corral had not been planed or sanded by Winkleman or his carpenter force. There were also projecting tops of the upright posts to be negotiated, and, so there was the possibility of having my brains—what I had at that time—dashed out in the event of my balance being broken! Any one who has ever attempted a feat of emulation can appreciate how the Jackdaw felt in his like predicament. A prolonged howl of laughter from

the entire ranch suddenly broke the spell. Fear and helplessness were supplanted by anger the instant that howl struck me and by a herculean—or some other-lean—effort, I stopped that blinkety-blinked ewe on her downward career with what seemed the giving way of all those finger nails, and, with another-lean effort, a pull and a heave, I yanked the despicable creature to the top rail where, by throwing my arm around her middle, I balanced her, roly-poly, and with puffing and blowing landed her into the chute where she rightfully belonged as I had supposed. But friend Winkleman, coming quietly up at that moment, with a merry laugh informed me that I had caught the wrong critter after all! Now, what do you think of that?

(To be continued)

Half-Baked Legislation

THE farmer legislators of Nebraska who passed a nine-hour working law for all females, except those employed by a telephone company, will be surprised to find that the strict enforcement of the law will hit them harder than they anticipated. The measure, which prohibits any female from working more than 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week, with the single exception noted, will apply quite as much to household servants as to store or factory employees. The "hired girl" on the farm who begins her day's work at 5 o'clock, will be able to put on her best clothes at 2 o'clock and spend the rest of the day in idleness. If good natured, she might volunteer to help her mistress "do" the supper dishes, but if a woman servant in the farmhouse or anywhere else is asked to work more than the legal 9 hours per diem, both she and her mistress will be subject to fine.

Department stores under the new law will have to close at 6 P. M. on Saturday. The custom has been to give clerks a half holiday during some week day in order that they might work longer hours on Saturday, but the nine-hour provision for any single day interferes with that. The factories employing many female workers with day and night shifts are put to great inconvenience. If girls can work only 9 hours a day, it will require a fifteen-hour period for the night shift of men. The injustice of such a procedure will force Nebraska manufacturers to discharge their female help and employ men only. Half-baked legislation of this sort, while well intentioned harms more than it helps. There are many positions in life which require a longer period of daily service than 9 hours, and it will be found a sheer impossibility to enforce legislation which permits only 54 hours work a week and only 9 hours for any single day with the one exception of telephone workers.



ONE OF THE LARGEST BIRTHDAY PARTIES ON RECORD

On August 24th, at Atchison, Kansas, more than 20,000 visitors, mostly children, attended a birthday party given by Mr. B. P. Waggener, 67 years old, a wealthy resident of Atchison. This was the 13th birthday party of this kind he has given. The children came from all parts of northeastern Kansas. Special trains and all other expenses were provided for by Mr. Waggener. Moving picture machines were busy all day making views of the flower parade and other features for the benefit of hundreds of children in other counties who could not be present.

The Looting of Alaska

(Second Article)

Written for Leslie's by EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



An Indian child of the Lower Yukon, slightly tinctured with civilization. The marks of a comb may be seen on her head, and her dress is relatively clean. These children make toothsome pickings for the mosquitoes which swarm along the Yukon during the summer months.

WHEN a Spaniard named Pizarro, being a man without a conscience, betrayed the Inca of Peru nearly four centuries ago and looted the treasures of an almost fabulous age, he got away with something like \$17,500,000

—and nearly every generation since has held up its hands in horror. A "clean-up" of such magnitude was sufficient to place the mark of Cain upon Pizarro for all time.

But how about the American "clean-up" in Alaska? Since we bought it in 1867, at the rate of about two cents an acre, we have looted its natural resources to the extent of at least \$500,000,000 — which is nearly thirty times as much as Pizarro got away with in Peru. And we have given to Alaska in return about the same sort of government that the Spaniards gave the Peruvians.

But, I suppose, we must remember that Alaska is only a "territory," populated only by American people (Indians and Eskimos are not population; they just live there). If it were a "new possession inhabited by Igorrotes or Tagalogs, we should have felt under moral obligations to put back into the country two dollars for every one we took out. New possessions are colonies to spend government money on; territories are treasure houses to be looted. We could have a state in Alaska, one quite as intelligent and moral and industrious as some states already in the Union, but that would give the Alaskans home rule—which would in a large measure curtail the opportunities for loot. It is a safe bet that the people of Alaska are not going to despoil their own land.

Take the fisheries of the southern and southeastern coast, for example. It is one of the most wonderful fishing regions in the whole world. (I know, for did I not catch a halibut weighing 120 pounds dressed, while merely fishing over the side of the boat? Fish are so plentiful in Alaskan waters that they almost jump at you.) The fishing grounds extend for over 2,000 miles along the coast and up all the rivers (one of which is at least 2,000 miles long), and all over the adjacent seas. A conservative estimate of the fish taken from Alaskan waters, not counting that used for native food and for dog food, places the total valuation at \$185,000,000 since we bought Alaska for \$7,200,000. In one year ten fishing vessels alone pulled in 7,708,000 pounds of the choicest kind of fish.

If the ordinary American were asked to guess how many people are permanently engaged in the fishing business in Alaska, the answer would probably be—about 200. As a matter of fact, there are 18,000 men pulling up salmon, halibut and herring and storing them away in cans and ice-houses. That number of men can make a big hole in anybody's fish pond; if the looting by the fishermen go on



PRIVATE WHARF OF ONE OF THE CANNING COMPANIES AT WRANGELL
During 1912 the value of salmon packed in Alaskan waters was about \$15,000,000, which does not include pickled, fresh, frozen and mild cured salmon. These wharves are for the use of the fishing fleet. When the supports of the piers rot off, the wharf may tumble into the water before they can be replaced—for the timber back of the town is a Forest Reserve and can not be cut without permission from a petty official somewhere on the coast.



AN OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION
The first log house in the mining town of Ruby, on the lower Yukon. The town grew up almost overnight and now has a long street lined with stores on both sides.

indefinitely, there will be nothing left except the water presently.

This enormous business is all systematically taxed now but the revenue is not being applied to hatcheries that will perpetuate the industry. Nearly every dollar of this revenue comes from southeastern Alaska but most of it is spent in building roads up near Iditarod or Nome, or in some other region with which the southeast has no need for communication. The fishing towns

"Murphy," leader of the U. S. mail-team between Seward and Sushitna in winter, and pack-horse for a prospector in summer. He weighs 146 pounds and can pack 75 pounds over any trail. He has drawn 500 pounds of mail over a winter trail almost without help.

CUTLER PRESS

Now take a look at our great fur seal industry on the Pribilof Islands, which has been under the exclusive control of the United States Government. Different officials in the Bureau of Fisheries and elsewhere have been paid salaries to manage this unique business, and they have managed to almost exterminate the industry. Starting with 4,000,000 fur seals—possibly a million more—they leased the islands to private corporations but everything had to be done strictly under the eye of the Government's agents. What is the result? There are now said to be 123,000 fur seals left. Not being experienced in the counting of seals, I can not dispute the statistics, but there did not seem to be even that many. But what would a big cattleman say to his ranchmen if he should come home from a long absence and find that they had reduced his herd from 4,000,000 to 123,000?

want hatcheries; since they can't get them, they want home rule so they can.

Practically the same thing has happened to the fur-bearing animals of our Alaska territory—and that is a part of the population which is of quite as much value to us as are the Indians. With five kinds of bears, seven kinds of foxes, and a dozen other animals whose fur is of high value, this great country of the north is the only large area under our flag from which furs are coming in large quantities. The total value of Alaskan furs (exclusive of seals) was \$22,216,872 up to 1912, and a fair annual valuation of the output is \$375,000. This important natural resource—one which should be perpetual under wise management—has been so depleted that people are raising foxes in Alaska instead of trapping them. It has already been found necessary to establish fox farms to prevent the extermination of these valuable wild animals.

But all of these sources of wealth are only by-products of Alaska. Everybody knows that almost the entire territory is richly mineralized. Nobody knows how much gold and silver and copper Alaska really contains, for only a part of the vast area has yet been prospected. Prospecting is slow work in a country which must be thawed out before it can be dug up, and it will be years before any fair estimate of the mineral richness can be made. But we do know this much—that Alaska has already been looted of its gold to the extent of at least \$230,000,000, and that it yields in the neighborhood of \$17,000,000 every year. Most of the gold

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Wasting \$600,000,000 Yearly

By J. LeROY TOPE

THE greatness of every nation is measured wholly by the will of her people; and since that same greatness is born of the individual's progress and prosperity, so must it follow that whatever employment of the people's energies guarantees the greatest individual success, that pursuit must ever be the superstructure upon which a nation's welfare rests. That pursuit we call *business*;—a term which embodies in this country every transaction in merchandising, from the producers of the raw products and fuels, through the factories, stores, and carrying agencies, and down to the ultimate consumer. It also includes the banks, realties, professions, etc., since they are directly dependent thereon. And the whole chain of operation we call *Commerce*,—a term signifying the composite transactions of the people, and commonly termed *business*.

And the one great dominating incentive to *business* being profit, it naturally follows that the very degree of intensified energies expended depends upon the hope for a reward in a proportionate reasonable profit. Destroy the incentive, and what must be the result? Shall the personal aggrandizement of a prejudiced few be allowed to waste \$600,000,000 yearly of our money, and wreck the superstructure upon which our nation rests; or shall we oppose it, offering an adequate remedy based upon an intelligent understanding of the facts? Or shall we rather wait until the whole fabric has been destroyed, then put on sack-cloth and mourn because our "personal rights" have been taken from us? Commercially speaking our nation is composed of five people:

The producer of raw materials and fuels for manufacture;
The manufacturer of these into finished products for use;
The carrier of both materials, fuels, and products to and fro;
The dealer who acts as intermediate distributor for both products; and
The consumer who is largely composite of the first four.
And principal of these, if there be any mark of distinction, are the producer and the manufacturer, since all others are dependent on these two.

Now it is readily seen that no one, alone, of these can realize any exorbitant profit without affecting all the others. And hence it follows that the universal law of profit in economic merchandising demands all transactions be made with an expense consistently the least, and upon a basis that will yield a margin of profit sufficient to that expense plus a fair return for the use of capital invested and still leave a net profit sufficiently great as to properly reward the energies expended.

How shall we measure profits? Just how we shall determine that "reasonable profit" depends largely upon many pre-conditions and contingencies not always controlled by the merchandisers themselves. It too often obtains that the conclusions are determined for them and by those who may or may not fully understand the facts in the matter. Extravagant ideals of living and the introduction of many new ideas of utility, luxury, and ease for the consumer, the operating extravagance of the tradesman, and the trend toward legislation permitting an even greater extravagance of governments, federal, state, county



J. LeROY TOPE

and city, must certainly confess maternity for this "increased expense of living."

Every unnecessary expense is a direct tax upon our incomes, and must be paid therefrom, else we impair our properties. While the wealth of our nation as a whole shows an increase of only 77 per cent. in the past twenty years, the expenditures of our National Government alone increased 126 per cent. (exclusive of millions not included in the stereotyped expense budget annually published to the people). State government expenditures increased 146 per cent.; county and city 114 per cent.; and the personal mortgaged indebtedness per capita-debtor 200 per cent. Likewise during the past ten years the number of our retail stores has increased 41 per cent., now giving us one retailer for every ten urban families; their operating expenses have increased 112 per cent.; their package and delivery cost 126 per cent.; and the buyers,—the population—only 21 per cent.

Are we, like Europe, bonding our children's generations to an inheritance such as the next ten generations can not pay the interest, much less any part of the debt or make provisions for further extensions? Europe's bonded debt now reaches the point where it takes one and a quarter billion dollars yearly to pay the interest. And there are only four classes of our people to pay this tax:—the producer, the dealer, the carrier, and the manufacturer, since the consumer is composite of these. And if each persist in shifting the burden to the other, we soon have completed the circuit and "the cat is back" upon our own doorsteps,—completing the endless circuit-chain.

Of our hundred million people some 44,000,000,—workers and families,—are producers of raw materials and fuels, and the average yearly wage paid to earners is \$446; the factories support another 19,000,000 on a yearly wage of \$567; the carriers,—railroads and express,—some 6,500,000 on a \$512 wage; leaving some 40,000,000 others dependent upon the stores, banks, realties, schools, government, etc.—including those of "independent incomes."

Every dollar we spend for the articles of general use in our homes carries with it a charge of 11.5c for freight; 5.5c for salesman-selling; 3c for advertising; 9.5c for delivery and package, or a total of 28.5c spent for us without our leave before we must pay the government and our own extravagance,—or after, which? Surely here is a problem of economics staring us in the face, no matter how we try to dodge it. And who shall pay this unnecessary excise? If the manufacturer must pay it shall he add it to his "expense" and pass it along to the consumer? If he must pay it alone, there is no profit left to the manufacturer. Then comes the question can, or shall, this vast waste-tax be shifted to the manufacturer alone? During the past ten years the number of our factories has increased 29 per cent.; capital invested 105 per cent.; wage-earners 40 per cent.; wages paid 71 per cent.; raw-material cost 85 per cent.; carrying cost per unit-mile 23 per cent.; fuels

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ON TOP OF AN OREGON MOUNTAIN

Unique ceremony conducted by the Enterprise (Oregon) Knights of Pythias. A class of candidates, escorted by Enterprise Lodge No. 94, climbed 10,000 feet to the summit of Eagle Capp Mountain, and the highest rank of the Order was conferred upon them at this lofty elevation, with magnificent scenic views spread out before their eyes in all directions.



IOWA'S CHAMPION BABY

Marjorie Lou Page, of Sheldon, Iowa, who won the sweepstakes in a contest with two hundred other babies at the State Fair recently held at Des Moines, with a score of 98.8 per cent. She is 3 years old, with measurements as follows: Height, 39 inches; weight, 36 pounds; circumference of head, 20.25 inches; of chest, 21.5 inches; of abdomen, 21.5 inches.



LITTLE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

Hays Richman Vandell, 5-year-old son of C. B. Vandell, secretary of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, who recently climbed Mt. Rainier, Washington, from Nisqually Glacier to the snow-line—an exceedingly difficult ascent for experienced climbers. The distance is two miles, with a grade of 35 per cent., but the youngster made it in an hour and a quarter.



A DARING WOMAN EXPLORER

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, of Washington, D. C., who is now crossing South America again. On one 3-year journey through Central and South America she traveled 40,000 miles, and she has been in every Spanish-American country. She is an intrepid explorer and shrinks from no hardship; she is also a good photographer and a lady of social charm. The llama in the picture is one of her pets from the Andes, in South America.



A MASTER-BUILDER OF THE WEST

Mr. James J. Hill, the veteran railroad builder, surrounded by flowers and friends on his seventy-fifth birthday, celebrated on September 16th. There were present 300 men who had worked for the Great Northern Railway for more than 25 years. On Mr. Hill's left is Mrs. Hill; the two children are their grandsons, the sons of Louis W. Hill.



SHE CAN KEEP SECRETS!

Mrs. Harriett G. Daley, chief operator in the big telephone exchange of the National Capitol, which serves every member of Congress and of the Supreme Court, requiring more than 1,000 telephones. It is said that she can recognize the voices of almost any of the Senators and Representatives, and also of the 300 newspaper correspondents. There are times when, if she should tell half she knows, it would be worth a newspaper's while to get out an extra.



THE CRACK GUNNERS OF THE SUPERDREADNOUGHT "ARKANSAS"

The gun-crew which handled the two 12-inch rifles which made six perfect scores in six shots in 57 seconds, while shooting at a moving target five miles distant. Names (left to right): Lieut. J. H. Ingram; L. J. Ebbitt, gun-pointer; W. H. Andress, gun-trainer; Boatswain's Mate D. J. Relly, gun pointer; Coxswain E. Pautot, gun-pointer. It was one of the most remarkable of many surprising records made by the crack gunners of the American Navy.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY
"The Old Fan"

receipts, we might as well swap a little gossip regarding the national pastime generally and also concerning the two clubs that have set the running in the two major leagues during the past season. As I prophesied in advance, the clubs in both organizations were more evenly matched than for some years past and not only did no team make a runaway race, but the going toward the windup was close enough to keep the fans on edge and maintain the interest till pretty close to the clang of the final gong.

"Recently in discussing the 1905 and 1911 world's championship series in which his Athletics did battle with the Giants, Connie Mack, the cleverest leader of the American League, told some ancient history that is well worth repeating here. 'I will admit,' he said, 'that my boys were worn out when they tackled the Giants in the first of those series. Why, just imagine, we won the championship of the American League only one day before the season closed. Of course I figured on pitching Rube Waddell in the series, but that erratic southpaw threw me down. My players were breaking each other's straw hats one day and Rube, who could outbox anyone in the club, succeeded in destroying the hats of at least half a dozen players. Then one of the boys struck him on his pitching arm with a uniform bag, and put him out of business for the series. Mathewson shut us out three games in those memorable meetings and McGinnity did the trick once. Bender also shut out the Giants and Plank's games were 1-0 and 3-0. Waddell's absence from the firing line handicapped me, for I believe that with him in condition the Athletics would have won the pennant.'

"During the month of August the Athletics were up against the jinx for fair and the fact that Mack's men were able to keep going and play winning ball was the marvel of the baseball world. The hospital squad numbered eleven men and three of these were forced to remain at home while their team mates were making an invasion of the West. Two of the cripples, Catcher Schang, with a bad spike cut on his foot, and Catcher Thomas, with a split finger, were compelled to stick to the club because Backstop Lapp, suffering from a more seriously injured hand, was forced to abandon part of the trip and keep company with outfielder Strunk, who was very ill. Danny Murphy, utility man, was obliged to spend several days in bed, and Barry Plank were also obliged to go under the doctors' care. Twirler Coombs, who had been ailing all season, was unable to do more than practice a bit. Brown ran afoul of a severe cold and Bush put his thumb out of business trying to stop a hot liner. But Connie Mack, like Johnny McGraw, has a second string of players who are about on a par with the regulars and he was able to fill up the holes in the ranks of his team as they occurred and keep on going. It is this clever little habit of the bosses of the New York and Philadelphia outfits that has enabled them to be in the running for the big flags all of the way and check any slumps very soon after they materialized.

"This reminds me of something that occurred during the series at the Polo Grounds when the Pirates went after the Giants and took three out of five games from them. A visiting fan who was rooting for the Pittsburgh boys turned to his neighbor and said: 'I am glad that the Pirates are winning, but at the same time I am willing to admit that they are fortunate. A few weeks ago I saw McGraw's men play and I thought there was nothing much to the team but some good twirlers and Catcher Meyers. At the time I prophesied that if the Indian was ever out of the game for any length of time it would blow up completely. But you know Meyers has been out of the game because of his injured hand. McLean took his place on the jump, and the outfit kept right on in its march toward the pennant. I can't figure out just why the Giants are able to beat clubs that I figure are stronger, but they certainly do it. I saw that Evers said that the New Yorkers would take a big slump before the end of the season and the Cubs would beat them out. That's an idle dream.' And that fellow had the situation sized up correctly, for though the McGrawites certainly slumped, they still held the Cubs and Pirates safe.

"There is a whole lot more than a few good pitchers and one catcher to the Giants. There are any number of stars on the team and they know how to work together to produce results. Besides there is a second string that could defeat some of the National League teams made up of regulars, and if Evers ever had an idea that he was going to take the pennant from McGraw and his men he should have consulted the records of his last clash with the Giants in New York, when his outfit lost every game of the series and two of them by scores that were a joke, with the laugh on the Windy City ball tossers. The Giants' poorest showings up to the early days of September, outside of the Pirate series, were in the games with the Quakers and Reds.

"There was a time, George, if you will cast your mind back to your schoolboy days and the things you absorbed from your history, when folks used to think that an egg couldn't be stood upon end and that little old America didn't exist. But Chris Columbus taught those fellows a few things and the world moved along. To-day, and for a long time past, many people have retained a strange hold on the notion that the big league umpires are a collection of much-abused individuals and should be permitted to continue to run the games according to their own sweet wills without anything being done to jack them up when they bungle. These people, like the bunch finally brought to their senses by Columbus, will realize some day that they are in error and that the game of baseball can be greatly improved by the occasional pointing out of errors made by the indicator holders by the heads of the leagues and an official insistence that the judges of play treat players like human beings and not abuse the authority conferred upon them by the rules. There are some good umpires in fast company, but there are also others who are not so good. These latter, when engaged in a mixup with a player remind one of an overgrown bully assaulting a small boy. They have everything in their favor and when they become tired of swapping compliments with the men they can order them from the games and fine them.

"A great deal of the umpiring this season has been very poor, but the National League fans appear to have had the greater cause for complaint. Only recently President

Lynch, of the National League, was severely criticized by President James B. Gaffney, of the Boston club, in an open telegram, because he considered the three days' suspension of Captain Sweeney, of his outfit, after an argument with Umpire Rigler, was not merited. The telegram read: 'It was a fine thing to suspend Sweeney. The spirit displayed is worthy of your past and present work as the league's president. I thought you might be away on another vacation and thus have escaped. If you will accept a proposition from me, here it is: Travel around the circuit and look your umpires over. This I understand to be part of your duties. Had you done so this year, umpires, and not ball players, would have drawn suspensions.' And there is more truth than poetry in that message. However, it may be comforting for Mr. Gaffney to recollect that he cast the ballot which broke the tie and elected Mr. Lynch to the presidency. But it is a cinch that he will look forward to the fact that there are to be other elections. In the humble opinion of yours truly the president of any league should circulate over the circuit constantly noting what is being done and where improvements can be made.

"Pitcher Hedgepeth established a record recently at Petersburg, Va., when he pitched both games of a doubleheader for the local team against the Richmond club and was hit safely only once in the eighteen consecutive innings. He was not scored against, gave but three bases on balls (one in the first game and two in the second) and did not hit a batsman.

He has been the property of the Senators for several weeks. Ayres, who opposed Hedgepeth in the first of these encounters, also belongs to the Washington outfit. He had won thirteen straight victories up to the time he went down to defeat before the Petersburg club. You've certainly got to hand the bouquets to 'Old Fox' Griffith for getting hold of fifty twirlers, and these two new ones will be quite a help to Johnson and Boehling.

"And now I am going to tell you something about the number of players grabbed by the major league teams this season up to the

first of September that will surprise you. Exclusive of those men obtained by the big clubs (from the minor league outfits through optional agreements, more than 200 players were either traded or purchased by major league clubs from each other or from the 'bushers.' The American League took part in a few more deals than the National, but each negotiated for the services of more than 100 men. The Boston Nationals led in men obtained with twenty-three, Cincinnati came next with twenty-one and Detroit was third with nineteen. Most of the other organizations took around a dozen each except the Giants, who picked but four, the Quakers, who drew a like number, and the Athletics, who acquired but two.

"Probably there is no man in the baseball business better qualified to tell professional athletes how to properly care for themselves during the off season than Walter Johnson, the marvelous twirler of the Senators. Perhaps some of the boys like Mathewson and Wagner, who have been in the public eye for a longer period, might receive closer attention, but it's safe to say that they approve of Johnson's suggestions. Walter attributes his success to the following program of correct living during the winter months: 'I was born on a farm,' said he, 'and I really love the life. I know that most ball players do not, but I do. When the baseball season is over I return to the old farm in Kansas and work on the place for several months just like any of the men. I surely get enough of the big towns, the crowds and the bright lights during the season, and I am always glad to go back where it is quiet and I can busy myself with a little farm work. Honestly, I almost hate to return East every spring to play ball.'

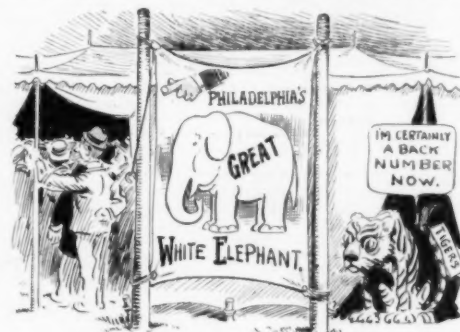
"I have said many times, and no one has disputed me, that I work harder every winter than any other ball player. The result is that in the spring I am just as hard as when I stopped playing in the fall. Instead of hanging around the hotels in some big city I am out on the farm taking the best of care of myself. In the morning I get up before daylight and feed the stock, and then when breakfast is ready I have a good healthy appetite and eat accordingly. There is much to do after that and when night comes I am ready to turn in early and have a real rest. I don't work hard so much because I have to as because I like to, and up to the present time I haven't run across a fellow player with whom I would exchange places during the off season.'

"The fans were sorry to hear recently of the passing of Arthur Devlin, one of the most popular players that ever donned a mit, from the ranks of the majors to the bushes. He was released from the Braves to the Rochester club of the International League. Arthur was one of the stars of yesterday whose great work materially assisted the Giants win more than one National League pennant and one world's championship. He was sent from New York to the Boston team in 1912, and while his fielding has been up to his former standard, he fell off in his base running and hitting and was finally pushed into the ranks of the substitutes. There was considerable of the dramatic about Devlin's last game in the big league. Sent to bat in the ninth inning as a pinch hitter, he batted in the run that tied the score. At the time he did not know that he was slated to be released after the game.

"The people of Great Britain are not responding with any degree of enthusiasm to the request of some of the greatest sport promoters in England to raise a fund of \$500,000 to assist their athletes to prepare for the Olympic games in 1916. One of the reasons given for the poor response is that 'the English people are eager to avoid the taint of Americanism in their athletics.' Which, interpreted, means that the sole object of the athletes on this side of the water is to win the contests they enter, while those of Great Britain compete for the pure sport of the thing. Of course we might, were we real unkind, point out that the Englishmen appear to have lived up to this idea for a long time past, and it is to be hoped that they acquired a great deal of entertainment from their many and repeated defeats. The American does try to win every contest in which he takes part, not because of the actual prizes, but because of the glory that goes with the victories. Viewed in the light of past events the English athletes must practice early and late to make a decent showing in the coming Olympic games."



He'll be stronger next season



The crowd prefers the big animal show



I am a fine world's champion, I am



Quite a washout



A trifle light for the 1913 going

In the Spotlight

By KATHLEEN HILLS



Dainty, attractive little Marie Flynn in "When Dreams Come True" is winning popular approval at Lew Field's Music Hall.



HAMLET AND OPHELIA
Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is probably conceded by most critics to be the greatest Living Hamlet. In his farewell tour of America this winter, "Hamlet" will be prominent in his repertoire, and the part of Ophelia will be taken by his gifted wife, Gertrude Elliott.



William Collier, as the heir to a million, and Paula Marr, as the faithful fiancée, in "Who's Who" at the Criterion.



"NEARLY MARRIED"
Bruce McRae, as Harry Lindsay (the husband), put in a dilemma. Virginia Pearson, as Hattie King, the "divorce specialist," refuses to leave the hotel in which Lindsay's wife and her friends are to dine, and inadvertently meets them at an adjoining table.



Fannie Ward handles well the difficult part of a sprightly French actress who dominates a political situation in "Madam President."

The Vogue of the Sensational Play

PERIODICALLY the trend of plays changes with the demand of the public. Several years ago the demand seemed to be for comic operas, and strains from "Prince of Pilsen," "The Merry Widow," "The Red Mill" became the favorites. Then came a preachment period with "The Servant in the House" and "The Third Floor Back." A year or two ago many of the new productions were triangular or problem plays such as "A Fool There Was." Last year no special line seemed to be the vogue, and the season marked many failures of promising plays. This season the divorce question, white slavery and eugenics are the governing motives. The authors have treated their subjects so broadly, that popular disapproval has marked some of these productions until a grand jury censorship has been demanded. "The Fight" and "The Lure" have had to be revised. While "Madam President" does not come in the same category it is almost certain to be objected to by some whose opinions bear weight. And "The Escape," an argument for regulating and restricting marriage in the matter of eugenics, seems to be doomed to be a disheartening failure. Eugenics has many supporters among thinking people, but Paul Armstrong has juggled the question and smothered it with platitudes and rank melodrama. As for "The Smouldering Flame" there is absolutely no excuse for its production.

It hardly seems possible to have a decided success in every one of the increasingly great number of theatres in New York City; the contemporary literary merit of American writers is not up to the demand. When English or French plays and players give us a bit of foreign art, we raise our hands in deprecation. Mme. Simone, the noted French actress, in the Paris Temps, makes a few potent remarks about the theatrical situation here, and ascribes the failure of so many American productions to the activities of the two theatrical trusts, to the multitude of theatres and to the fact that Americans generally are incapable of purely intellectual dramatic emotion. "They are moved," Mme. Simone continues, "by Ophelia's misfortunes, not by the beauty in which these misfortunes are expressed; they are transported by the violence of an actress and not by the way the violence is expressed; external gifts of beauty, voice and stature are the most important things for success in America." While we would like to express our pride in things American we are obliged to reluctantly agree with some of Mme. Simone's conclusions.

"WHO'S WHO"

"Who's Who" is the thinnest ice William Collier (playing at the Criterion) ever skated over. It isn't strong enough to hold him up beyond the first act. You don't have any thrills of expectancy prior to a climax, for there isn't any climax. He breaks right through the crust in the beginning. Collier's monotone isn't strong enough to cry "help" so that it can be heard. He can't be called a star on this trip. He has weak support, and a play with no life, or fire. If there's any heaven it's found in Collier, Jr., as the mischievous "hold-up" brother of the heroine. The "plot" writhes about a Fairhaven, Conn., lad who becomes a Texas cowboy, and is falsely accused of murder. He escapes, assumes another name for five years, and then is sought after his father's death by the



A LAUNDRESS OF ROYAL BIRTH
Christie McDonald is a very sweet and attractive laundry maid in "Sweethearts" at the New Amsterdam. Later, when she discovers her royal descent, she makes a charming princess.

executor of the will, as the heir to a million. He cannot disclose his identity, fearing to be charged with the murder. One can imagine the legal complications that arise when he consents to return East under his real name and claim his estate and an old sweetheart. Richard Harding Davis need not have told us it was a farce.

"NEARLY MARRIED"

A clean, jovial comedy, ingeniously woven out of a brand new idea, with a fine company, is making "Nearly Married" one of Broadway's hits. For a laugh that is genuine, and an evening to be pleasantly remembered without a regret "Nearly Married" at the Gaiety is to be recommended. How would you like it, on the eve of your reconciliation with your marital partner following divorce proceedings, you found the law, your friends and relatives all united to prevent you enjoying a second honeymoon? That's the serious situation Harry and Betty Lindsay found themselves in in "Nearly Married." Edgar Selwyn, the author, started with a promising idea, and his able dexterity in complicating matters, making them most serious to the cloners and yet full of humor to the audience, and his consummate skill in untangling tangles, have given him a new and enviable place among the playwrights. Bruce McRae as Harry Lindsay was good, but the excellence of all those co-operating with him decidedly mark it as not a "star made" play.

"MADAM PRESIDENT"

This hilarious little farce is after the French. And like some French fashions it's startling. You get your initial shock in the first act, and if you have an inelastic conscience or any ingrained prudism in your make-up that's the signal for your departure. After that you stay and laugh with the rest and keep your No. 10 on your conscience. "Madam President" has been and is going to be harshly criticised. But the whole farce is so improbable, and so utterly impossible withal, that its impropriety is somewhat lessened. At any rate, quality or no quality, it creates an uproar and everybody seems to get his money's worth of mirth.

A very good judge, or president, Gallipaux by name, is stationed at a little French town some miles remote from the capital. A comedy actress playing in the town gives a dinner that results in her ejection by the president from the only hotel. She must have shelter, so she forces herself, skillfully, into the home of the strict country judge, whose wife has just gone to Paris for a day's stay. Meanwhile the Minister of Justice visits, on inspection, the offices of his subordinate justices, rings in to our good friend Gallipaux's home late on the auspicious evening and meets Mlle. Gobette who poses as Madam Gallipaux, the president's wife. The real wife is anxious to have the president advanced and sent to Paris. She calls on the Minister of Justice the next day when he is expecting the spurious "Madam Gallipaux." The latter comes, and his joy at seeing her is so zealous that while embracing her all her outer garments fall off. At this critical juncture an officious and designing usher enters the room.

Sad complications follow when, inadvertently, Mlle. Gobette's clothes are carried away, and she is left in her lingerie in the minister's office. The minister pays the real Madam Gallipaux to loan her clothes, under the impression that she is a charwoman, promising advancement for her husband if she does so, and his dismissal if she doesn't. After asserting her "right to hesitate" at such a proposition she admits it is "the least I can do for him" and proceeds to give the audience a screamingly ludicrous view of an antiquated red flannel petticoat and barber pole stockings. Then follows the unravelling of the "plot."

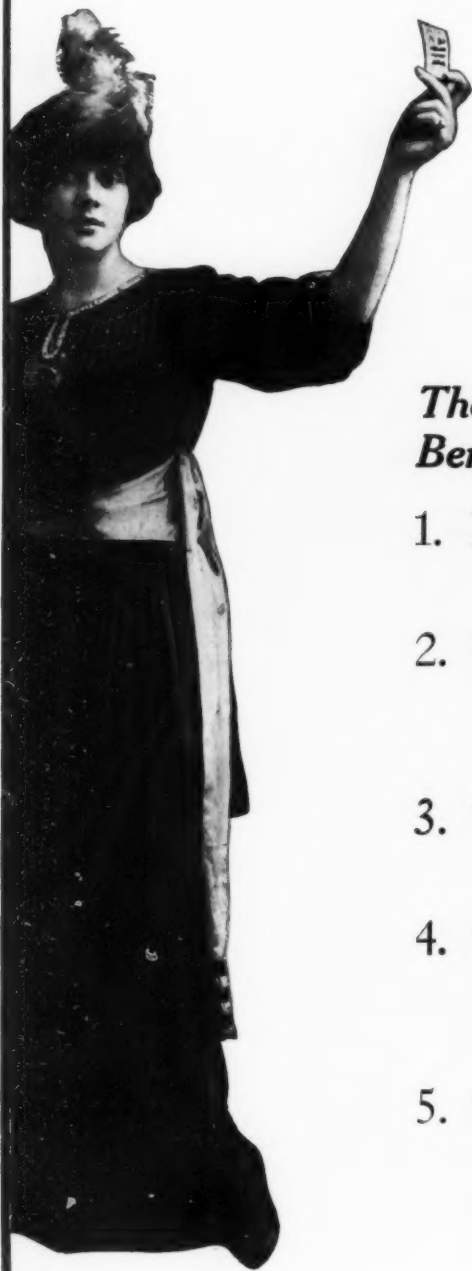
What Is Playing in New York

The Marriage Market	Knickerbocker	Good musical comedy.
Madam President	Garrick	See comment in this issue.
Who's Who	Criterion	" " "
Seven Keys to Baldpate	Astor	One of the best plays.
The Lure	Maxine Elliott's	Only fit for the mature.
The Flight	Hudson	" " "
Her Own Money	Comedy	Especially enjoyable for women.
Peg o' My Heart	Cort	Clever, human comedy.
The Temperamental Journey	Belasco	Admirable sentiment and pathos.
Within the Law	Eltinge	Second year's success.
Adele	Longacre	Musical comedy hit.
When Dreams Come True	Lew Fields	Clean cut comedy.
The Escape	Lyric	Eugenic melodrama.
Passing Show of 1913	Winter Garden	Sensational vaudeville.
Potash & Perlmutter	Cohan's	Novel comedy of trade.
Nearly Married	Gaiety	See comment in this issue.
Rob Roy	Liberty	" " "
Sweethearts	New Amsterdam	Good musical comedy.
Sothorn & Marlowe	Manhattan	Highly artistic.

The "Get a Receipt"

Customer

Merchant



*The "Get a Receipt" Plan
Benefits Me Because:*

1. It enables me to get quick service;
2. Goods are wrapped and change made in my presence;
3. It enables me to correct mistakes;
4. It furnishes proof of what servants and children spend when sent to the store;
5. It protects me against mistakes in handling my charge account.



*The Ge
Benefits*

1. It a
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2. It ab
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3. It ves
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4. It ls
ck;
5. It eve
tor

The customer's receipt is printed by the register and given to the customer with the goods. The Merchant's receipt which guarantees that he receives all the money due him is locked up inside the register. The clerk's receipt is also locked up inside the register.

The National Cash Register

Receipt Plan Benefits

Merchant

Clerk

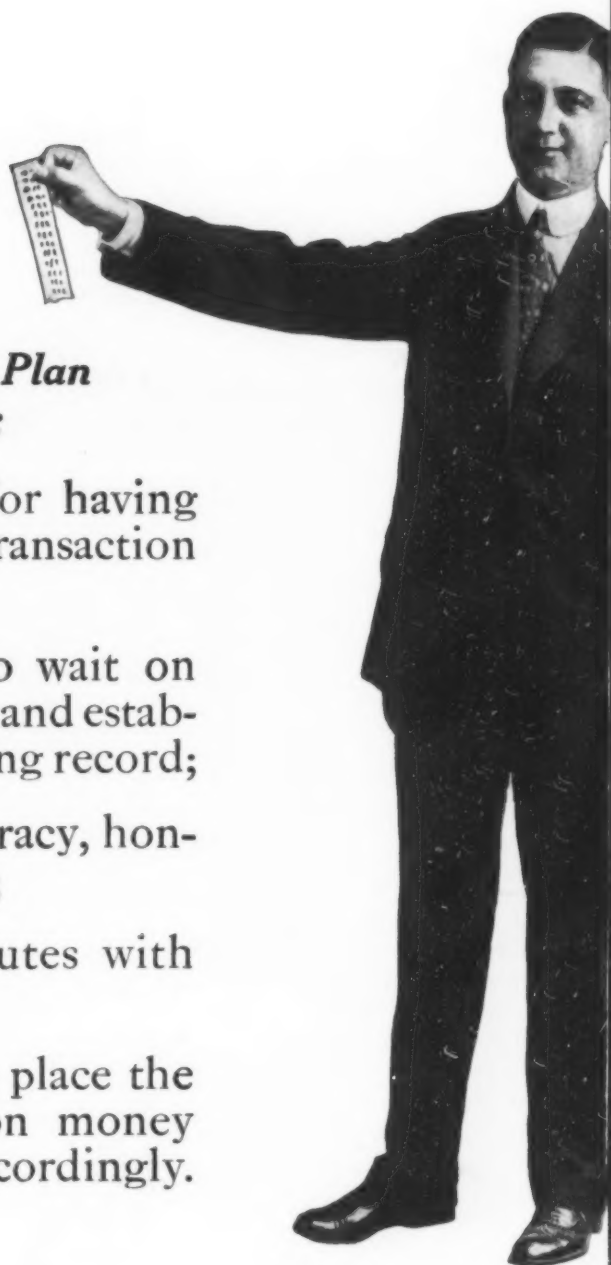


The "Get a Receipt" Plan Benefits Me Because:

1. It is a receipt for all goods sold, and all the money for those goods;
2. Enables me to give quick service to customers;
3. Gives me a positive control over my business;
4. Tells me which is my most valuable clerk;
5. Prevents misunderstandings with customers and thereby increases trade.

The "Get a Receipt" Plan Benefits Me Because:

1. I get a receipt for having handled each transaction correctly;
2. It enables me to wait on more customers and establish a better selling record;
3. It proves my accuracy, honesty and ability;
4. It prevents disputes with customers;
5. It teaches me to place the correct value on money and handle it accordingly.



Every merchant can give better service to his customers, increase the efficiency of his clerks, and get more net profit for himself by using the "Get a Receipt" plan. Write for more information.

Register Company, Dayton, Ohio



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CAT'S PAW

CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

are the heels for *you*, because they make walking safe as well as comfortable.

The Foster Friction Plug positively prevents slipping on ice and wet sidewalks—makes the heels wear longer, too. And there are no holes to track mud and dirt.

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FOSTER RUBBER CO.,
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

How Uncle Sam Cuts the Cost of Living in Two

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Leslie's Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.



CUTTING OUT TROUSERS BY ELECTRICITY

An electric cutter in the Navy's clothing factory, blocking out white uniform jumpers. This clothing factory is said to be one of the most economically conducted in the world.

ARTICLES OF THE NAVY RATION			
Item	Unit	Navy Price	Retailer's Price
Cocoa	lb	\$.11	\$.40
Coffee	"	.19	.25 to .35
Tea	"	.20	.40 to .70
Flour (wheat)	"	.03	.05
Rice	"	.04	.08
Peaches (dried)	"	.08	.13
Prunes	"	.07	.10 to .15
Raisins	"	.07	.10
Apricots (tinned)	"	.07	.20
Peaches	"	.07	.15 to .20
Pears	"	.07	.15 to .20
Chicken	lb	.18	.18
Mutton	"	.10	.12½
Pork loins	"	.14	.18
Bacon	"	.16	.25
Chipped beef	"	.24	.30
Bologna	"	.08	.15
Ham	"	.14	.12½ to .20
Lima beans (dried)	"	.07	.10
Corn (canned)	"	.04	.10
Peas	"	.08	.10 to .25
Tomatoes	"	.04	.10
Baking powder	lb	.17	.25
Cheese	"	.24	.20
Lard	"	.11	.15
Sugar	"	.04	.05

A striking illustration of how the Army copes with the ever-increasing price of commodities was shown in the economical feeding of the Civil War soldiers at the Gettysburg reunion. Major Normoyle expected 5,000 guests the first night, and 15,000 poured in. He prepared for 20,000 the next night, and nearly double that number of hungry visitors appeared. Presently

A CAREFUL investigation reveals the fact that in most cases the Government purchases wearing apparel and food supplies for fifty per cent. less than the outsider. In other words oftentimes Uncle Sam's dollar is worth two of ours. How does Uncle Sam do it? The Army meets the high cost of living by buying in large quantities, by paying cash, and by avoiding the middleman as much as possible. Every effort is made to purchase from the manufacturer direct. The United States is divided into four great departments so far as the Army is concerned, each under the command of a General. In every department is a chief quartermaster, or purchasing officer. The latter keeps in touch with the price of food and supplies in his department. The chief of the quartermaster corps at Washington is informed through them about the prices of commodities throughout the country. Thus if a certain supply might be bought in New York and, including transportation charges, delivered in Chicago more cheaply than it could have been purchased there in the first place, then that article is bought in New York and sent to Chicago.

The Army orders its supplies a long time ahead. A manufacturer is thus enabled to keep his factory going during the dull season. It is often worth a great deal to him to do this, even at a low profit, just to keep his organization intact. Take a concern, for instance, that specializes in the manufacture of winter wear. There are certain times in the year when trade is dull and the manufacturer would not be able to keep his large force of employees together if work for them could not be had. Ordinarily his workmen would be obliged to disband and possibly some competing manufacturer might get his people away from him. A manufacturer is almost certain to make a fair profit out of government work, at least enough to pay his overhead and actual running expenses, and he is willing to bid even lower than usual if the work may be done in the dull season. The manufacturer prefers to deal with the Army and the Navy because, too, payment is strictly cash. There is no discounting of notes, he may have gold if he wishes. An idea of the tremendous reduction secured by such business methods, and a result of shrewd buying of the best of everything—for the Army and Navy will have nothing else—may be seen from the following table:



AN IMPARTIAL BACON-SLICER

A machine used in the Navy for slicing bacon. Each piece is of the same thickness and the machine makes no mistakes.

he was feeding, including his own camp force, an army of nearly 60,000 people. On the Fourth of July an elaborate repast of ice cream, fricassee chicken, and assorted vegetables was served. Some idea of the quantities of food purchased for the Gettysburg reunion may be gained when it is told that a bid for eggs, included 15,000 dozen. The army as has been said, always stipulates the best and let not the fact that the provisions for these meals cost Uncle Sam only a little less than ten cents per man give an impression that the food was not excellent. What restaurateur would not feel highly flattered at the following letter which Major Normoyle received after the reunion, from Jeremiah Evans of Pittsburgh, formerly of Co. E, Sixty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry: "I am one of the old veterans that was at Gettysburg, and compliment you very much

on account of that corn beef that you had there for the old vets. I would like to know if you could ship 75 or 100 pounds of that good corn beef to me in a small keg and in its own brine. That was the first time in fifty years that I got a good piece of corn beef. The ribs certainly took my eye when I saw them in the kitchen."

The cost of supplies for the Army ration—the food for one man for one day—leaving out the cost of cooking or serving, amounts to about twenty-two cents a day. The Navy ration is somewhat higher, around

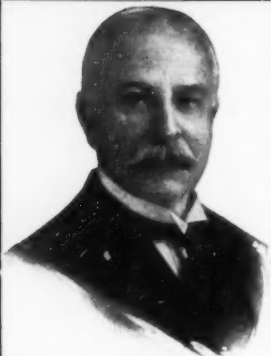
thirty cents, but there is a constant effort being made to lower the cost. It is a matter of pride among the pay officers to see which ship may be supplied the most economically.

Much favorable comment has been attracted to the Navy by the successful operation of a naval uniform clothing factory. The plant is located at the Navy Yard in



HOW THE NAVY PEELS POTATOES
A machine in the kitchen of the "North Dakota," where potatoes are peeled quickly and with little waste.

(Continued on page 351.)



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ROBERT D. CHASE, Secretary

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ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST PICTURESQUE SPOTS

Mauch Chunk, Pa., situated among the Alleghany Mountains, in what has been termed the Switzerland of America. The hills rise about 1,500 feet above the narrow valley and are rich in coal deposits. The anthracite coal of the Lehigh region was first discovered here. Mount Pisgah and the Switchback can be seen on the left and Bear Mountain on the right. The former general offices of the Lehigh Valley railroad are prominent to the left. The Switchback railroad from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill affords an 18-mile ride with fine views of the scenery. This road carries over 50,000 delighted sightseers annually.

How Uncle Sam Cuts the Cost of Living in Two

(Continued from page 350)

New York. All the materials are bought by the Navy, such as broadcloth, white serge, flannels, and even the buttons and thread. Everything is tested. The Navy knows exactly what goes into a uniform and then insists upon the most rigid inspection as to the quality of the workmanship in making the garment up. Certain of the best qualified operatives were encouraged to form small shops, outside of the yard, and to purchase machines, the distinct understanding being that their time was absolutely at the disposal of the naval clothing factory (especially during a war or in an emergency) to the exclusion of any outside work, which in times of small output they might be compelled to take. When the work falls off the shop operatives reduce their force, keeping their best hands (widows and daughters of veterans are always encouraged) and it enables the naval factory to run along without discharging any one, except for cause. Thus the factory is relieved of the burden and expense of carrying a large number of employees in a dull season. It is claimed that no service is better uniformed than the United States Navy, nor any at a more economical cost. The Navy Department has recently established an experimental farm near Annapolis, Md., to provide midshipmen with farm and dairy products at the lowest figures.

One of the latest bids invited by the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts calls for 600,000 pairs of socks, 15,000 dozen handkerchiefs, and 90,000 bath towels. The care with which Uncle Sam buys is shown by these requirements:

Every sample stocking must be strong enough to sustain fifty pounds weight lengthwise and thirty-five pounds crosswise. The material must be long-combed best black cotton dyed wool, and every sample must stand the tests for fading, washing, and perspiration, and must not crack.

Every handkerchief delivered must be enclosed in a manila paper envelope with a metal clasp, so that the sailor will have something to keep them in.

The Army recently contracted for 600,000 pairs of shoes (new model) which will be sold to those in the service at \$3 a pair. I have been told that the same shoes purchased in a retail store might bring as high as \$5 or \$6 a pair. The Army has a 10-cent undershirt which might cost a civilian four times that much in a store.

The "Higher Nationality"

IN his noble address before the American Bar Association, Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, brought out a factor which perhaps more than any other will make for world peace. The subject of the address—"Higher Nationality, a Study in Law and Ethics," contains the idea in germ. Lord Haldane took as his starting point the moral rules enjoined by private conscience, and the spirit of the community for which there is no single word in English, but which the Germans call "Sittlichkeit." "Sittlichkeit" may be defined as the system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, the disregarding of which would be in bad form and would result in the social penalty of being "cut" or looked upon askance. Without the restraint of such custom there could be no tolerable social life. From the consideration of this community spirit, Lord Haldane passed on to its international application, advocating the development of a full international "sittlichkeit."

International "sittlichkeit" would mean that nations would settle their differences in the same manner and spirit in which citizens settle theirs. As Lord Haldane showed, the development of such a spirit is altogether feasible among countries like Canada, Great Britain and the United States, closely united as they are by the ties of a common language and literature, the inheritance of common liberties and the enjoyment of similar institutions.

The one hundred years of uninterrupted peace among English speaking peoples itself makes impossible the thought of war among them. This same feeling might be further developed until it would induce a quiet and orderly settlement of all international differences in the same way that differences among individuals are now settled. Great Britain, Canada and the United States have the unique opportunity to establish international faith of a new kind—a faith which may gradually spread until it includes all nations.

Life After Death

THE much-heralded address of Sir Oliver Lodge before the British Association in which he affirmed his belief as a scientist in the persistence of personality after bodily death, was a rebuke to the negative scientific spirit of the age. The methods of science, he reminded his hearers, were not the only way to truth, and while in the past there may have been reason for antagonism on the part of scientific men toward the excessive dogmatism of theology, there was no longer excuse for this "pugnacious mood" still maintained by many scientists. After affirming that the facts so far examined had convinced him that memory and affection were not terminated at death, Sir Oliver further declares:

The evidence to my mind goes to prove that disincarnate intelligence under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken; and that gradually we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence, and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of the new continent.

Coming from one of the leading scientists of the world, the address will serve a good purpose in calling the attention of all scientists to the inadequacy of a material conception of human life. Believers in the continued existence of man after what we call death will welcome anything in the nature of scientific evidence in support of the larger life of the spirit.

Man's assurance of life everlasting does not in any sense depend upon scientific proof. Man's intuitive longing for continued existence, but knowledge of the being and nature of God, and of his own kinship with God, undergirded by faith, have given man a satisfying assurance that this life does not end all.

Books Worth While

THE PRINCESS OF SORREY VALLEY, by John Fleming Wilson (Sturgis & Walton, New York, \$1.25 net). An altogether improbable tale of a charming American "Princess" ruling South Sea subjects according to sociological doctrines imbibed in college days, but well written and engrossing.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY THROUGH RATIONAL DIET, by Dr. Arnold Lorand (F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, \$2.50 net). A very detailed treatise on food of all kinds and its good and bad effects upon man, with a complete summary on the practical advantages of rational feeding—compiled by a physician whose practice has been such that dietetics has become to him a science.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION, by Amasa M. Eaton (A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago, \$1.00 net). Rather a belated and very lengthy "explanation" of the meaning of the harassing American question, decidedly prejudiced in favor of free trade.



Fairy Magic—Telephone Reality

A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

A reality more wonderful than Prince Ahmed's magic tent is the Bell Telephone. It occupies but a few square inches of space on your desk

or table, and yet extends over the entire country.

When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

As these needs grow, and as the number of telephone users increases, the system must inevitably expand. For the Bell System must always provide a service adequate to the demands of the people.

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the greatest of all remedial agents in your reach all the time. Don't be weak. You can be strong and healthy if you will.

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It will chase away the years like magic. Every nerve, every fibre of your whole body will thoroughly tingle with the force of your own awakened powers. All the keen relish, the pleasure of youth, will fairly throb within you. Rich, red blood will be sent coursing through your veins and you will realize thoroughly the joy of living. Your self-respect, even, will be increased a hundredfold.

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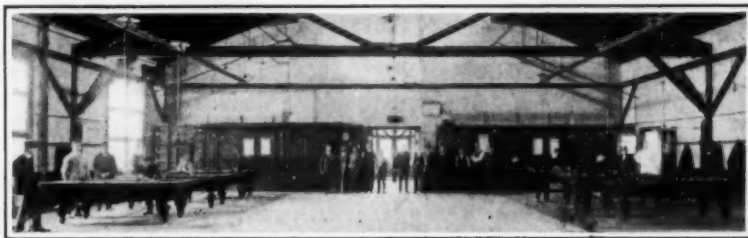
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The Human Side of a Large Corporation

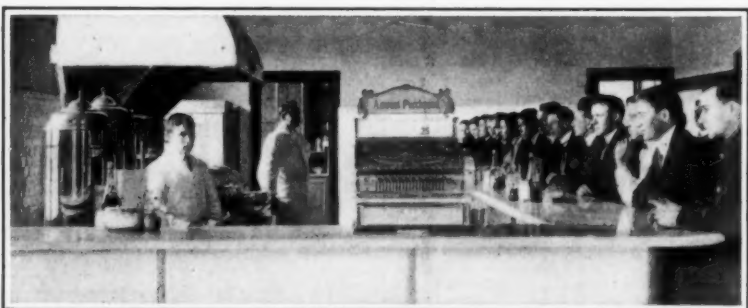


Interior of the main billiard room and gymnasium at the headquarters of the welfare department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. There are other club rooms of this description, but smaller, where the men find recreation in their waiting time between trips at the various depots and terminals of the company. The "gym" is well patronized after hours, and the men find health and sociability within its walls.

ONE hears so much and so often of "the soulless corporation"—but the work of the camera gives better evidence. The accompanying pictures illustrate, particularly well, the human side of the welfare work carried on by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of New York City. The practical considerations for the health and well being of its employees are the commanding ones, but incidentally the pleasure and relaxation of the workers are considered. There is a sick and death benefit association in which is enrolled 60 per cent of the 12,000 employees. The president of this association is also the welfare administrator of the company. The company encourages various social activities among its employees, to which it contributes financially. It seeks however, to avoid giving its employees something for nothing, because it feels this cheapens the gift and ultimately leads to discontent and complaint. Its effort is

rather to increase the value to its employees of the personal and social comforts which they purchase with their own money, but at prices materially lower than prevail elsewhere.

The company has organized club rooms for conductors and motormen in its depots and terminals. These rooms are equipped with billiard tables, bowling alleys, checker tables, easy chairs, and magazines and papers. The company is also installing lunch counters in these places, the profits of the counters going to the employees' benefit association. The company has also established a pension system and is paying out for this purpose already nearly \$23,000 a year. A medical inspection bureau is also one of the features of the company's welfare work. Sick and disabled employees receive excellent care and are not allowed to return to work until entirely well and strong.



Clean, sanitary, airy lunchroom, with model lunch counter, which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is establishing at its various depots and terminals. Here good meals are served quickly and cleanly at moderate prices.

Kill the Joker

PRESIDENT WILSON in "The New Freedom" has indignantly denounced "jokers." Even when not actually pernicious, as it usually the case, the joker is at least too weak to stand by itself. Attached to a bill to which it is not at all germane its sponsors hope to get it through on the merits of the larger measure. We shall be interested to see what President Wilson will do with the "joker" which has found its way into the tariff bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now before the House. Should the bill reach him with the "joker" still there, he can do nothing but send it back to the honorable Senate where it originated.

The "joker" this time is concerned with the income-tax law, the new law offering too good an opportunity to pay one's political debts to be overlooked. The provision would turn over to the spoilsman the appointment of a host of deputy collectors, inspectors and clerks who should properly come under the civil service law. If ever officials were needed who receive their appointment, not from the politicians to whom they would have favors to pay, but by a competitive examination, it is in the administration of the income-tax law. This will be especially true at the beginning. It will be a delicate and responsible task which the Senate would turn over to their political favorites.

Why should a politician or his henchman be given a public place, not for merit, but for purely partisan work he has done? Why should the taxpayers pay the politicians' bills? How much longer will the taxpayers permit it? Would any business man think of making political affiliation a prime consideration in selecting his employees? Why should it be the chief consideration for public office? Why do we permit things in public affairs which would not be allowed in private business?

The legislative "joker" is a political trick that should be destroyed. We ought to be able to trust President Wilson to keep up the good work done in this regard by Mr. Taft.

Let The People Rule!

There was a man who yearned to be Right in the public eye,
He dreamed at night about his name
In letters six feet high.
So first he went upon the stage
And spouted tragic stuff,
But only played to empty seats,
And left it in a huff.

A preacher next, he made the dust
From pulpit-cushions soar,
But quit because a greater man
Had pounded them before.
He lectured, but with scant success,
And then he tried to write,
But failure sat upon his pen,
And nipped his genius bright.

So having found that fame and gold
For him refused to mix,
For want of something else to try
He entered politics.
He took a phrase he used to scrawl
In copy-books at school
To be his slogan at the polls:
'Twas, "Let the People Rule."

He painted it on banners gay
And flung them overhead,
He thundered it in every speech,
(The only thing he said.)
Believing that he spoke the truth,
The people, far and wide,
As their deliverer greeted him,
And rallied to his side.

Behold him now, a demagogue
In office waxing fat,
The public at his door must wait
His pleasure on the mat.
And does he let the people rule,
Or even have their say?
You bet he never does, but lo!
He lets the people pay.

MINNA IRVING.

The Crucial Point

Bride's mother—Were you nervous during the ceremony?

Bride—Well, I lost my self-possession when papa gave me away to Charley!

—Judge.

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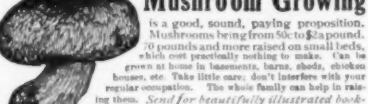
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In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE VISITOR'S OBLIGATIONS TO A HOST

A Correspondent approves of our model guest room; but, being the owner of a large mansion, and of a hospitable nature, she feels that the other side of the picture should be presented. The hostess has been shown her duty. "Now," she says, "give the guests a few hints at to theirs."

And what do you think is the point most emphasized by this very generous and really uncritical hostess? It is one which would never have occurred to most of us, I am sure. She says, "Please impress especially upon the girls the impropriety of borrowing the clothes of the girls they are visiting. My daughters have many guests whose figures are like theirs. Consequently, the numerous girls who visit us are in the way of bringing as little as they can, and depending upon my Helen and Dorothy to supply whatever is lacking. I often find, therefore, that delicate waists, veils, wraps,—all of them costly and (when we are in our home, particularly) hard to replace, have given out long before they should, and, indeed, are sometimes missing altogether after the departure of our house-parties. If I should count upon the sweaters which have thus mysteriously disappeared you would hardly believe the number I could name."

This is a serious indictment, girls. Let us hope that the case of Helen and Dorothy is exceptional. Borrowing is one of the worst of habits, next those which are positively criminal; and it might be added that the borrowing of personal clothing is one of the worst sorts of borrowing. For the sake of the reputation of your sex (which should be dearer to us than it is) take with you on your visits a full supply of clothing. If you find that you come out lacking, try to go without or to buy something new. Do not wear others' clothing unless you are absolutely forced to.

Another thing: the hostess may properly provide postage stamps and postal cards in her guest-room; but every self-respecting guest who uses them will leave in the desk the price of those which she uses. Paper and envelopes are not quite so much like money, but there have been cases where unwarranted liberties have been taken with paper and envelopes also. Carry your stationery with you. If you are obliged to use that of your hostess, be moderate.

MONEY AND THE BRIDE

On the other side of the water, they manage the relation of marriage to money, if not better, at least much more efficiently than we do. If you do not believe this, let your sister or daughter become engaged to an Englishman, or any other foreigner, and see how perfectly "water-tight" the bridegroom or his representative insists upon making the legal instruments which convey to him the bride's fortune. Some years ago, one of our most beautiful American girls married an English nobleman. Those of us who were visiting the family at the time were appalled at the open anxiety of the groom concerning the value and validity of every stock and bond listed among the bride's assets. She had inherited from each of her grandfathers about a half-million. He insisted upon converting the real estate into securities before the wedding could proceed, and have every legal instrument examined and certified. He seemed to be devoted to the girl, whose beauty and mental brilliancy were celebrated for years in the English papers; but her charms alone would never have won his heart. It was that array of solid stocks and bonds which caught him. Even that could not hold him. It was only a few years before he ran away with another woman, and the wife obtained an uncontested divorce.

There is a golden mean in these matters, just as in every other. The mercenary marriage is detestable, but the union which is entered into without proper provision for future family support is almost as bad. And included in this provision should be a complete understanding between the bride and her husband of the amount to be placed weekly or monthly at her disposal. No matter how generous the man may be, he should not place his wife in the humiliating position of a pauper, who has to ask for every cent which she receives,—and who

often has to account for the way in which she spends it. Or if she has the money, as sometimes happens, she should be equally considerate of him.

Outside of the allowance for the house, she should have a sum set aside for her own personal use, for which she should be accountable to nobody. In the amusing and very sensible play, "Her Own Money," this idea is made plain, and it might be well for every girl who sees it to take down Mildred's compact with Tommy Hazleton right on the spot, and use it in her own courtship. Her young man may see no more use in it than Tommy did at first, but if she holds out like Mildred, she may convince him at last. As that young woman remarks, "Most of the troubles of married folks seems to start from money matters." See that these are straightened out in your own case before you take the final vows.

"BEWARE OF THE DOG"

This classic warning has come to have a new significance since a little girl has committed suicide, largely, as she alleges in her farewell letter, because her mother, in the child's opinion, loved a dog more than she loved her. It is a "newspaper story," and the child and the dog may have been mere fictions of the harassed reporter's hot-weather imagination; but he knew that, true or not, it was perfectly credible.

Why is it that so many men love their dogs quite as much as girls and women do, and yet they seem not to be silly about it? Is it because we really have minds that are so much weaker, as certain cynics declare? Or is it simply because we have been inordinately petted ourselves, and so pet animals in the same way? Or are we lacking in human objects on which to lavish our emotions, and so fly to dogs? It can hardly be this last reason, because some of the most extreme offenders in this matter of sentimentalism over animals have husbands and children.

We have all known families in which the dog,—or sometimes it is the cat, which is just a trifle worse!—is considered before all the rest, and everybody except the spell-bound mother and daughters sees how ridiculous and even disgusting such a situation becomes. Sometimes it is the men that place the comfort of dogs and cats before that of the human beings concerned, but we are generally the ones who sin the worst in that way. Let us love our dogs and cats, and weep over the touching tales which the novelists weave for us about them; but let us be reasonable about it. A certain teacher used to say, when the little girls in her classes showed symptoms of undue emotionalism, "Be manly, girls, be manly!" It is not a bad thing to say to the girls and women who make fools of themselves over their pet dogs and cats.

REPLIES TO INQUIRIES

"THE LADY FRIEND"

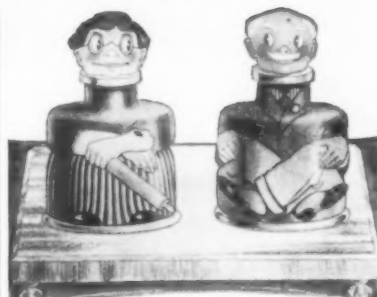
Dear Mrs. Clark: I am told that I must not say "my lady friend," that the expression is "vulgar," and marks me as "unintelligent." Is that true? If it is true, why is it? I have heard very nice people say it, and I cannot see anything wrong about it myself.

The expression "lady friend" is certainly not in good repute just now. Its "vulgarity" (though it does not deserve quite so hard a name) has probably arisen from the long abuse of the good old word "lady," which has sometimes been appropriated by classes without the manners or refinement supposed to be implied in the term. It is better to say, "a woman friend" or a "girl friend."

HOW MANY HOURS SHOULD THE HOUSE-WIFE WORK?

Dear Mrs. Clark: I read in a paper that a wife ought to refuse to work any more hours than her husband does. If he works eight hours, she ought to work only eight hours, no matter what was left undone. The writer said that "woman's work is never done" had become a proverb, and that women were working themselves to death, while men had at least half their time free. I am about to be married and am thinking deeply about all these matters. There seems to me to be a fallacy in that writers' argument, but I cannot make it quite clear to myself. Please tell me what you think.

Engaged.
One beauty of the housewife's work is that it is done at home and in private. She should certainly take some time "off" every day. By careful management she can usually do so. Her work is so different from her husband's that they cannot be measured by the same standards. We should like to hear from our correspondents, on this subject.



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A MOTORIST'S REAL PARADISE
Portion of the recently-completed concrete highway between La Salle and Oglesby, Illinois.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

HOPEFUL AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION

ONE of the greatest annoyances to which the motor car tourist is subjected today is encountered when he crosses the borders of his own State into the territory of a commonwealth that enforces different laws governing automobilists. Here he may need to take out a new license and to purchase another registration tag for his car—or, on the other hand, he may be accorded visitors' courtesies for a limited period. There are, however, no uniform laws governing the requirements imposed on motorists in the various States of the Union. The situation almost smacks of travel in foreign countries where the tourist is called upon to exhibit his passport whenever the border line is crossed; and it seems strange that a man traveling in a motor car should be subjected to inconveniences not imposed on passengers in railroad trains, carriages, or, in fact, any other form of vehicular transportation. The motorist is the only law-abiding traveler to whom State boundary lines mean more than the imaginary divisions between different sections of a united country.

Why the automobile should be the only form of private conveyance that is taxed for the use of the public highways is a mystery to many people, but it is a situation that has been in existence so long that it is being accepted as an example of class legislation for which there is no remedy. As a sort of compromise, however, for this greatest annoyance incident to the enforcement of motor car laws of varying natures in different States of the Union, the American Automobile Association, with which is affiliated the leading motor clubs throughout the country, is endeavoring to have placed upon the Federal statute books a law which attempts to unify the various State regulations. This provides that any person who has conformed to the examination and registration regulations of his own State shall not be required to pay an additional fee or to take out extra license tags in any other State through which he may drive. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Federal government will act favorably on this proposition, and that in the near future a State line will mean no more annoyance to a motorist than it does to a pedestrian, bicyclist or horse lover.

Questions of General Interest

Difference Between Two- and Four-Cycle

F. N., Ohio:—"Will you please tell me how to figure out an engine cycle?"

A cycle may be termed the succession of events that occur between the ignition of one charge and the explosion of the next. Engines are divided into two classes—those in which two complete strokes are required for all of the events—or a two-stroke cycle engine; and those in which four complete strokes are required to accomplish all of the necessary events between explosions—known as the four-stroke cycle engine. These terms have been modified into the familiar "two-cycle and four-cycle engines." Inasmuch as there are two strokes required for each revolution of the fly wheel, you will note that there is an explosion in each cylinder at each revolution in the two-cycle engine, whereas, the four-cycle engine requires four strokes, or two complete revolutions, for each explosion. The two-cycle engine is easily distinguished from the four-cycle type by the absence of valves. The four-cycle engine requires mechanically operated valves to control the entrance and expulsion of the gases, whereas in the two-cycle type this is done by the ascent and descent of the piston.

Resistance of Compression

O. D. S., Md.:—"There has been a discussion among us as to which offers the greater resistance or braking effect when going down hill—to shut off the spark and use the full compression of the engine, or to open the relief cock and allow the motor to be run without compression. Can you settle this?"

Nine persons out of ten probably assume that the compression of the motor serves as a resistance to its turning, and that, therefore, the greatest braking effect is obtained with full compression. This is not the case, however. The compression in a certain cylinder does set up a great resistance when the engine is first started, but after a good "headway" has been obtained, the power required to compress the air on the up stroke of the piston will again be given out on the succeeding downward stroke. This is because air is an elastic medium and except for the loss by heat, it will give out the same power as was required to compress it. On the other hand, if you open the relief

valves of the cylinders, you are alternately sucking and forcing air through a small opening. This necessarily sets up an increased resistance that is dissipated in the form of friction and the resistance of the motor is therefore greater under these conditions. When the engine is used as a brake with full compression, therefore, the resistance obtained is due only to the friction of the moving parts, and the slight loss of heat at each compression stroke; with the compression open, to the friction of the moving parts must be added the friction of the air as it is alternately "pulled and pushed" through the small opening. Energy is there required to force the air out on the upstroke of the piston and no power is stored and returned as is the case when the charge is compressed; on the contrary, additional energy is required on the downward stroke to suck back the air that was previously discharged.

Improving Kerosene As Fuel

B. N. L., N. J.:—"I have heard that hydrogen peroxide added to kerosene makes a fuel that is well suited for use in the average gasoline motor."

I believe you are mistaken as to the proper treatment for kerosene. While these results may possibly be accomplished by adding peroxide of hydrogen, the process, as recently described, consists in treating the kerosene so that the fuel is eventually "peroxidized." This seems to have the effect of increasing the combustible qualities of the resulting mixture so that there is no smoke or soot formed after the combustion. In fact, it is stated that in a recent test, that this new fuel actually cleaned the cylinders of the carbon that formerly existed in them. The mileage obtained from a gallon of this fuel also proved to be greater than would have been the case had the plain kerosene been used. Inasmuch as the production of oxygen is comparatively inexpensive, it has been said by some authorities that kerosene can be treated in this manner at a low cost. Sufficient tests have not, as yet, been made to demonstrate the accuracy of all these statements, but the process gives promise of results that should be pleasing to every motorist.

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NATURE'S TREASURE GARDEN IS CALLING you—Come South and grow with the country. Land \$15 an acre up, cheapest in America, 2 and 3 crops grown yearly, ample markets. Living costs low. Climate very beautiful and agreeable. Farm lists. "Southern Field" magazine and State booklets free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 56, Washington, D. C.

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UNCLE SAM IS A LIBERAL EMPLOYER. Qualify for a Government position. We prepare you by mail for any Civil Service Examination. Write today for free Booklet 38. Capital Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

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Wasting \$600,000,000 Yearly

(Continued from page 344)

cost 16 per cent.; and yet the product-price to the consumer has increased only 5.7 per cent., according to the experts employed by the Senate Committee,—and the buyers increased only 21 per cent.

Taking the above gross figures the manufacturer must needs have increased his production efficiency some fifteen hundred fold in order to maintain the profit of ten years ago. This is impossible. As a matter of fact last year shows some 40 per cent. of our factories making a dividend earning of less than the nominal 6 per cent., while many operated at a loss, and others failed entirely. Then how can he bear the increasing tax burden on a decreasing profit? Cost of production and distribution increasing, increase of factories far greater than the number of buyers, yet NO increase in his selling-price to the consumer.

Nor is it true that the manufacturer has an increased foreign market. In fact our foreign selling shows an increase for ten years of only 5 per cent. per capita, while our foreign buying has increased 60 per cent. in the same time. This means the ever increasing invasion of foreign goods into our home markets with no increased foreign market for our goods,—for both the manufacturer and the producer of raw products. The arbitrary rules of our government commissions could not have more completely ruined our foreign markets and paralyzed our selling had those rules been made and handed us by our foreign competitors to that market. Nor could any measure have been more successful in prohibiting an American-Merchant-Marine. European and Oriental markets have been slowly and surely closed to us;—they not only manufacture their own products from their own resources, but also export the same to us, with their low wage which enables them to lay it down here at a lower price. But our consumers derive no benefit. Those commodities are sold by our dealers at a far greater profit than they sell ours, largely because they have that same "foreign stamp." And who is benefited? Surely not the consumers, nor our manufacturers, nor our producers of the raw materials. And how long will it continue to benefit anyone save the foreign seller?

It is this same enforced principle that permitted the remaking of Japan from a dependent nation to one of independence

and power. When she learned to utilize her own resources and to manufacture same for her own people, then later to market them to others at a profit, she not only became a power within herself, but surely closed her markets to us. Other nations are fast following her example, and not the least noteworthy of these is China. On the other hand, our system is fast destroying our manufacturing and materials-producing industry,—that same business which has builded the success of Japan and every other nation of all times,—while the public seems prone to applaud every "investigation" of any business here which happens to show a net earning in excess of the nominal 6 per cent.

Our system of merchandising is entailing a direct and foolish loss to our people every year of over \$600,000,000 in net profits,—to some one. Add to this the extravagances of our governments and that of our personal tastes and then ask who is responsible for the "increased cost of living." And who pays the price? Trade,—merchandising, all along its course from growing or producing of raw materials, step by step through carrier, factory, dealer and consumer should be made to bear its own burden,—and no more. And it must necessarily follow that the greater the volume of trade, home or foreign, the easier that expense burden since it reaches the more people as bearers of proportionate expense units.

Whether consciously or not our people are fast undermining the very foundation of our own nation in their attitude toward manufacturers. These have done far more toward economic merchandising than all other parties to the whole transaction. Yet we, aided and encouraged by predatory politicians and muckraking journals, tainted with a selfish avarice that would win at any cost, seem to have turned against our own incomes;—we forget, in our applause of these mercenary leaders, that it is our manufacturing industry that, directly and indirectly, feeds some ninety millions of our people their bread and butter. Our extravagance is fostered by ourselves; and this, with the enforced narrowing of our trade channels, must necessarily enlarge the burden to our national personnel. Legislation "investigations" and the actions of delegated "officials" abusing their powers or not, must wreak a most disastrous reward upon us.

The Looting of Alaska

(Continued from page 344)

ores contain silver also and the value of this by-product is not included in these figures.

Second only to gold is the copper production of Alaska, which is now one of the most promising copper regions of the world. Since 1880, with never more than eleven mines producing, more than \$12,000,000 worth of copper has been taken out of this great storehouse.

These figures merely indicate in a general way the richness of our neglected territory. There is no mind so dull that it cannot see how prosperous would be any state in the Union that had such infinite resources as these. If Alaska only had home rule, or if the Government would administer its affairs in such a way that a fair proportion of its revenues were spent on public works and other improvements, Alaska would be one of the most prosperous and contented regions on the continent. As an asset to the United States, it puts all of our new possessions in the shade. It has been carefully figured out that the "trade value" to the United States of each white Alaskan is \$1,487.05, whereas the "trade value" of each Filipino is \$4.13. In other words, one white Alaskan is worth as much to the country as 360 Filipinos—but this fact does not appear in the legislation that is handed out at Washington.

If any ordinary business man had bought a piece of property for \$7,200,000 and it had produced \$500,000,000 with scarcely any effort at development, he would have set aside a large percentage of the revenue for further exploitation. This is what the people of Alaska now want. They feel that the country has been looted long enough. At least a portion of the wealth that is being taken out of the soil and the waters should be expended in making life worth living in the territory. There should be at least one American railroad running from the coast to the interior and kept open throughout the year, so that mail and supplies can

reach the interior without the long delay of dog teams. And the men who are making it possible for these vast revenues to be produced in Alaska think that it is about time that they were being considered as American citizens and not as crooks.

"The Backsliding of a Conservationist" is next in this series.

Here Comes the White House Bride!

WHILE ordinary citizens have been making the best of the fall house-cleaning season, President Wilson has found it necessary to tread his way among a small army of workmen who have been at work for the past two months getting the White House ready for the wedding of his daughter. Mr. Wilson has taken a keen personal interest in the preparations. The improvements include a renovation of the East Room where the ceremony will take place, the building of guest rooms in the attic and the placing of new roofs on the terraces and main building. The President has cheerfully given way to the carpenter, the bricklayer, the plumber, and the decorator. It is said that a large reception will follow the wedding and many of our readers may be among the number invited.

The Latest Beauty Hint!

IT comes from Paris. A society woman of the French capital has made a wonderful discovery. It is a starch bath. A pound of starch dissolved in a saucepan full of hot water is poured into the well-filled bathtub at blood heat and then the bath is taken for twenty minutes with all but the face and hair immersed. The result is quieting to the nerves, a delightful sense of exhilaration, and a soothing effect upon the skin. This bath should be taken before breakfast or before dressing for dinner. For the limp or washed-out, it does what a laundress does to a crumpled shirt.



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See the new fall colors that are fashionable now. Write for your dealers' names. We ship direct where no dealer is near, charges prepaid on receipt of price.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



JOHN SHERWIN
President of the First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the leading figures in Middle-West banking circles.



J. S. POMEROY
Vice-President of the Security National Bank of Minneapolis and President of the Minnesota Bankers' Association.



GORDON JONES
President of the United States National Bank of Denver, Colorado, widely known and highly esteemed financier.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

A MERCHANT prince of New York is erecting a \$3,000,000 building on Fifth Avenue. Some one said to him recently: "I admire your courage in putting such a large investment in real estate at this time while a Democratic administration at Washington is reducing the tariff and muddling the banking business." The merchant prince replied: "I have such faith in the prosperity of the country that I believe it can outlive any kind of an administration."

This is the spirit that wins. It is the true American spirit. May we never lose it. A great many are disquieted because of the wave of discontent which has swept across the country, but there are signs of its subsidence here while it is increasing its force in other countries.

The American people know that the masses in this country enjoy more comfort than the masses in any other land. No one has all that he wants but it is a great thing to learn to be content with what you have. It is a much higher duty, therefore, to preach a gospel of peace and contentment than one of distrust and dissatisfaction.

I talked with an eminent business man of Kansas the other day and he said: "Kansas is all right. We are going forward. We are trying to forget any little setback like the failure of our corn crop and we are setting our minds on all the great sources of wealth which have been so productive in our great state. We are not talking hard times, but better times, good times and we are having them."

This looks as if the people were getting tired of the muckrakers and the preachers of discontent. When these have been sent to the rear, everybody will be happier. We fail to note to what an extent prosperity is due to a state of mind, as well as to physical and financial conditions. If everybody believed in the prosperity of the country, there would be no hoarding of money, no hesitation about entering into new enterprises and no dull times in Wall Street.

They used to duck people who were suspected of witchcraft in old New England, but those who really deserve the ducking pond are the disturbers of national peace who stand at street corners and vehemently declaim against the constituted form of government, against the right of a man to enjoy the property that he has earned, who defy the majesty of the law and denounce the Creator of the Universe as if he were a master of evil rather than of good.

Let us never forget that this is the land of Opportunity. We have plenty of room for

expansion. The State of Texas if it were settled as thickly as Germany, would contain the entire population of the German Empire and have room to spare.

We have fertile acres waiting to be cultivated, mines waiting to be opened, factories that ought to be built and railroads that should be constructed to meet the wants of a growing people. But who should do all this work? It can not be done without the use of capital. Why revile the capitalist? Why not welcome him with open arms as we used to do?

Some day the people will look at this question in the proper light and then things will begin to hum. Think of the millions of dollars that the railroads alone would spend if they could raise the capital. Isn't this a matter of consequence to the working masses and to the small shopkeeper?

The tariff question is pretty well settled and it is hoped that a fair banking law may ultimately be passed and with these out of the way, it is hoped that Wall Street will feel a reviving influence. Now comes the report that at the approaching session of Congress, the President is to recommend a new campaign of trust busting on lines so drastic and severe that another industrial upset may result.

I hope this is not true. I wish that every reader of this department might write to his member of Congress a plea for industrial peace and repose. The country needs it, for the workshop and the farm will be the first to suffer, if a halt in business comes.

As compared with former prices, Wall Street securities are now on a most attractive basis, but the fact that experienced investors still hesitate to accumulate any but the gilt-edged class of stocks and bonds indicates their fear of the future. As long as this fear exists, it would be wiser to keep out of speculative securities and to deal only in those that stand firmly on a dividend basis.

G., Louisville, Ky.: The American Water Works and Guarantee Company unquestionably has properties of real value. These ought to assure a better outlook for the company with the final adjustment of its affairs.

B., New York City: I do not advise the purchase of the Boulder Tungsten Production Co. stock as an investment. As a speculation, you can do better with Wall Street securities.

F., Elm Grove, W. Va.: I do not advise the purchase of building lots at Lincoln, N. J., on the plan you state. You can do better by buying real estate nearer home regarding the value of which you are advised.

B., St. Johns, Mich.: St. Louis, Southwestern Pfd., if it were assured of its 5 per cent dividends would sell much higher. Its price justifies the belief that that rate of dividends will not be maintained. I hesitate to advise you to sell at a loss, but believe you can even up at a lower price.

H., Philadelphia: Those who advertise great opportunities for speculation in land, ought to be asked to give the best bank references and these should be written to before purchasing. Some of the land

(Continued on page 357)

GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS

How many bond and mortgage dealers think enough of their securities to guarantee them?

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Leslie's Weekly

Investment Advertisements always bring satisfactory results.

If you have investment offerings send *Leslie's* your announcements

Financial advertising pages close every Wednesday.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 356.)

schemes are offering property at preposterous prices and making statements discredited on their face.

H. J. S., St. Louis: I do not regard the stock of the First National Fire Insurance Co., of Washington, as in the investment class.

E., New Orleans: At present, Missouri Pacific looks more attractive than Rock Island from the standpoint of earnings and possibilities.

T., Peconic, L. I.: The permanence of the 8 per cent dividend on Vir. Car. Chem. is not assured. If it were, the stock would sell higher. The competition is increasing but this is a growing country.

D., Balboa, C. Z.: The shares of the New Haven & Hartford at the present price look among the most attractive speculative possibilities. It is a great system, has a practical manager in President Elliott and ought to be able to continue its dividends.

A. B. C., Scranton, Pa.: The New Haven Railroad has suffered severely from the hammering it has had from the press and the public. Some of this has not been justified. It is a great property and under President Elliott's management, I believe, it will be brought to a high degree of efficiency. It offers a better opportunity for the patient holder than will be found in either C. & O. or B. & O.

Beginner, Berlinville, O.: 1. When stocks advance above par it is because they are supposed to be worth more than par on earnings, assets and prospects. 2. I do not see how the tariff bill can affect the Standard Oil stocks unfavorably as oil is substantially free. Standard Oil companies have been money makers ever since they have established their footing. The segregation of the companies has not affected the earnings. The shares are higher today than they were before. I do not know that they have ever been higher.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Professional, Allentown, Pa.: 1. The rise in People's Gas is explained by the Company's merger with the Commonwealth Edison Co. If you have a good profit, now take it. 2. You will find greater safety by putting your money in first-class \$100 bonds. John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of these. Write to them for their "List No. 4."

Clerk, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. There is a good deal of speculation abroad in Marconi stock but it is not regarded as an investment. 2. The 6 percent first mortgage real estate certificates are in denominations of \$100 and upwards. They are issued by the Salt Lake Security and Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, an institution of good standing. Write to it for its "Booklet L," describing these certificates and the security behind them.

\$100 Bond, Rutland, Vt.: 1. Real Estate bonds secured by high class property in New York City are issued in denominations as small as \$100. 2. The certificates of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. pay 4 1/2 per cent and are legal investment for savings banks. 3. The gold mortgage \$100 and \$1,000 6 per cent bonds of the New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, New York, are fully described in their "Booklet No. 43." Write to them for a free copy.

Earnest, Omaha: 1. The Erie is showing a large increase in its earnings due to the improved condition of the property. The first preferred looks more attractive than the common. 2. A 7 per cent investment in the shape of bond-secured notes, running for three years, of a well known public utilities concern in the West, is highly recommended to their customers by A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Circular No. 5 L. W."

Choice, Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. For a long pull Southern Pacific looks quite as attractive as Union Pacific and at present prices investors are giving preference to the former. 2. The 6 per cent Texas, farm mortgages offered by the W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Fort Worth, Texas, are first liens on improved farms. Interest is payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Write to the above company for particulars. It has been established for over twenty years.

Merchant, Seattle: 1. Some of the industrial and some public utility stocks yield more than 6 per cent. If money were more plentiful, bidders for capital would not have to pay so much for its use. This is, therefore, a good time to make investments. 2. The 8 per cent preferred stock to which you refer is offered by Kelsey Brewer & Co., bankers, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. It is the stock of the American Public Utilities Co. and the above firm highly recommend it. Write to them for detailed information.

Savings Bank, Portland, Me.: If you take your money from the savings bank where it is earning 4 per cent and put it where it will earn 5 per cent you will add just 25 per cent to your income from that source. The Woodruff Trust Co., Joliet, Ill., is making loans on Illinois farms and homes on the plan so successfully carried out for many years in France. It issues mortgage bank 5 per cent bonds, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 which can be readily converted into cash and are legal investments for banks and have the guarantee of the Trust Company. Those who are seeking high class 5 per cent investments are especially invited to write to the Woodruff Trust Co. for particulars.

Why? Dover, N. H.: 1. The reason why the stock market does not rise is because of the uncertainty regarding several important factors, including business prospects under the new tariff, the condition of the money market, the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the application of the railroads for permission to increase their rates and the possibility of another trust-busting campaign by the new administration. If these difficulties were not in the way stocks would un-

doubtedly show immediate strength. 2. It is always safest to diversify your investments, so as to include railroad, industrial, public utility and real estate bonds. The best real estate bonds are secured by income producing property in well-established sections of our largest cities. These can be had in denominations as low as \$500. S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, 1 Wall St., New York, have for years recommended to their customers the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds on Chicago property. They are fully described in the "Investors Magazine" and "Circular No. 2467," copies of which can be had without charge by writing to Straus & Co., for them.

New York, October 2, 1913.

JASPER.

Life Insurance Suggestions

THE deadly way in which assessment insurance is bound to work out was exemplified in the experience during 1912 of the Modern Woodmen of America, said to be the largest fraternal order in the world. At the beginning of 1912 this order had a membership of 1,183,733, while on January 1, 1913, the members numbered only 962,966, showing a net decrease in policy holders in a single year of 220,767, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number. Moreover, the new business done in 1912 was less than one fourth that of 1911. If this rate of decline were kept up the collapse of the Modern Woodmen could not long be averted. The explanation of the tremendous decline in membership is "the same old story." It was found that the premium rates were inadequate; the older members were dying faster than death claims could be met by current assessments; so it was decided by the managers that the assessment rates must be raised to safer figures. But this action did not please a large proportion of the policy holders and a court order was secured restraining the officials from increasing the rates. Tens of thousands of dissatisfied members thereupon deserted an order which was clearly unable to pay its way. This great association had met all its claims for 30 years and it had piled up a surplus of \$11,500,000. It was apparently one of the strongest of insurance organizations. But it was based on an unsound principle, it was inherently weak, and its day of reckoning, however long deferred, had to come. It can now save itself from disaster only by adopting, and getting its members to accept, the old-line companies' ideas and methods.

W., New Castle, Penn.: The Casualty Company of America reports a good surplus and a growing business.

C., Shattuck, Okla.: The Bankers of Nebraska has been doing business for a number of years on a progressive scale and at a fairly moderate rate of expense, but it does not "lead the world in old-line insurance."

M., Cleveland, O.: In taking out a life insurance policy, it is always wise to select a well established company with a good record in preference to trying new schemes and propositions urged by skillful canvassers.

E., Troy, Ohio: The Meridian Life of Indianapolis was established in 1897 and is making progress. It is by no means one of the largest companies and expenses of management are somewhat high.

H., Rowlesburg, W. Va.: The Bankers' Life of Des Moines is now operating under the old-line system. It was wise to discontinue the assessment plan. Experience alone must show how the method of carrying out its old association business will succeed.

S., Macon, Mo., and V., New Orleans: The company that offers a \$10 a year Combination Life and Accident Policy is the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. If you will state your age and write to that company, it will be glad to give you the facts.

M., Mitchell, S. D.: The Guarantee Fund Life Association, of Omaha, is in the assessment class. In associations of this character, the premium rate at the start is low, but as the members die off, the rate must be increased so that you never know what you must pay eventually. The Guarantee Life had a death rate in 1908 just one-third of what it had in 1912. While insurance in an old-line company is higher, you get your money back in the increased value of your policy from year to year and in the dividends it earns. I have a small policy I took out when a young man in an old-line New England company which has not cost me a dollar to carry for a number of years past and my dividends in cash, that I can have at any time, are now over \$300. This is a good nest egg for an emergency. I had an experience with an assessment association and never got a cent for all I put into it, for it went to pieces.

Hermit

How to Build Up a Big Business

John A. Green, Secretary National Retail Grocers' Association

NINETY per cent. of the average family's money will always be spent where satisfaction in service, rather than cutting prices, is the magnet. Keeping the home money in the home town, or neighborhood, is no longer much of a trick. I can quote men who have in a comparatively few years built businesses exceeding a quarter of a million dollars annually on this policy. I can show you a merchant in an Indiana town of about 3,000 souls, in the center of a farming community, who has an annual business of close to \$2,000,000 built from nothing at all in seven years. How did he do it? By featuring advertised goods, especially those advertised in certain of the great consumer publications. Over 60 per cent. of his business is on these lines.

6%

GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS

Secured by the actual ownership of these and many other similar high-class properties, aggregating millions of dollars' worth of income-producing New York City real estate.

So if you have \$100 to \$1000 or more earning less than six per cent interest, write today for some interesting facts.

Just ask for booklet 43.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.
42 BROADWAY Assets over \$17,000,000 NEW YORK

We Pay The Freight On These Houses

\$10,000 BOOK OF PLANS FREE

Freight Prepaid No Money Down

Here is an opportunity for any man to own a home of his own, no matter how limited his means. Even if you have not definitely settled on any building plans, it will pay you big to take advantage of this sensational offer. Order your material NOW and build later.

We are determined that the Fall of 1913 shall be the biggest, busiest season in the history of this company. Hence these unprecedented offerings, the like of which have never before been made in the history of building material business.

Think of the Enormous Saving Nowhere else, in all the world, can you duplicate these prices. We will save you from 1/2 to 1/3 what you would have to pay elsewhere. Look well at the illustrations of the 4 homes here shown—note the brief descriptions. We will furnish you the material needed to construct any of these homes strictly according to our Plans, Specifications and Material list at the prices quoted for each. But that is not all. We will deliver all of this material right to your railroad shipping point, FREIGHT PREPAID BY US—no charge to be paid by you at all. You are not even required to pay one cent down. We ship subject to examination wholly at our own risk. We positively guarantee every item we send you to be high grade, clean, brand new stock. We would not dare ship from \$500 to \$1000 worth of material on these liberal, no-money-down, freight prepaid terms, were it otherwise.

Special Notice: These freight prepaid prices are for all points in Ill., Ind., Ohio, Southern part of Mich. and Wis. and Eastern part of Iowa and hold good for these 4 designs only. Special freight prepaid prices to any point outside of above territory.

These Prices Good Only For 30 Days

Please remember, the prices quoted in this advertisement hold good only for 30 days. After that they will positively be withdrawn. If you are wise you will not let this chance go by, as it may never come again. So be sure to write us today.

50c Buys Complete Set This is the first time we have ever offered a complete set of plans for only 50c. Plans offered at this price are only for the designs shown in this advertisement. This is a part of the building material offer and like it, is good only for 30 days. Usually, when you go to an architect, plans like these would cost you about \$50. If you buy the bill of material from us we will absorb the 50c charge and the plans will cost you nothing.

\$10,000 Book of Plans Free! Plumbing Material

The houses here shown are four of our regular designs taken from our wonderful Book of Plans, containing 100 pages of beautiful modern homes. Let us send you a copy of this magnificent Book FREE. Not only do we save you from 25 to 50% on your complete building, but we give you all the assistance you need for its proper and economical construction free of charge.

Write for prices on our complete bathroom outfits. We guarantee a saving of 20% to 50%.

Heating Plans Steam, Hot Water and Warm air. Let us estimate on your requirements; big saving.

We guarantee all brand new stock, sufficient quantity, prompt shipment. Guarantee backed by \$10,000,000 capital.

Our Guarantee Your Protection

CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING CO.

Prominently known to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers", and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the four Harris Brothers will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of THE CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING COMPANY, under the name of the Harris Brothers Company.

Design No. 57
Six Rooms and bath. A Modern Home, Excellent Interior. Size, 24 ft. by 26 ft.

Design No. 60
Five Rooms, bath. Large Living room; Private Porches. Modern in every respect. Size 37x29 ft.

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Dept. BK-122

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"The Cup That Cheers"

If you are tired, fatigued, out of sorts, or a trifle off color, a cup of Armour's Bouillon will quickly brace you up and restore your energy. It stimulates—without reaction—and sets the blood coursing through the veins with new force.

Simple as A B C to make. Drop an Armour Bouillon Cube into a cup of hot water—that's all. The delicious flavor of beef (or chicken), vegetables and seasoning is already there.

Grocers, Druggists and Buffets Everywhere

Free samples on request

ARMOUR COMPANY
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A FINE COMPLIMENT TO YOUR GOOD JUDGMENT

Is the possession of a UTICA PLIER, because it saves you time, money and worry, because there are fasteners that break, screws that loosen and a thousand and one things that come up every day in the week, that you could readily fix with a UTICA PLIER without the aid of a skilled mechanic.

Any man, woman or child can use a UTICA PLIER with ease, and every man and woman should have a UTICA PLIER No. 700 in the home, store, office, stable, workshop and factory and carry a UTICA No. 350—4" pocket plier in their pocket or purse.

Get a UTICA PLIER to-day at your hardware or electrical supply dealer and give it a trial. We believe in the QUALITY and USEFULNESS of our pliers and we know you will be satisfied, so we say to YOU that if you are not satisfied, we will return your money or give you a new tool.

May we send you Plier Pointers, Free? UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO., UTICA, N. Y.

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Moth Proof
Red Cedar
CHEST

Sent on 15 Days
FREE TRIAL

Every home needs a moth-proof, fire-resistant Red Cedar Chest. Clinging to useful and decorative. Protects furs and wardrobes from moths, mice, dust and damp. Direct from factory to you at factory prices. Freight prepaid. Send for big illustrated free book showing all styles and prices and particulars of sensational 15 day free offer. Write today. Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 346, Statesville, N. C.



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Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they could scratch a file and WILL CUT GLASS. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings. Send for big illustrated free book showing all styles and prices and particulars of sensational 15 day free offer. Write today. WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Walnut Bldg., Indianapolis.



LEGS STRAIGHT?

If not, our new invention will give the trim, straight, finished effect shown here. Impossible to detect. Sent on approval. Write for information, mailed sealed.

ALISON CO. (Dept. J.)
1401 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

\$1,500
a Year
Sure

AGENTS Best paying canvassing proposition in U.S. Assume you how to make \$75 to \$200 monthly. Let us show you. Write to-day to the largest manufacturers of Transparent Handled Novelty Knives and Razors in the world.
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 38 Bar St., Canton, O.

Classified Advertising Service

Continued

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS: PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereos 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 1452, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Try a Trip Across the Sea

AMERICANS are great travelers—the greatest in the world. Many are just finding out that a vacation abroad can be enjoyed at about the same cost as a vacation at home. The greatest steamship lines have at last recognized that there are many persons of independent means in the United States who are not inclined to extravagant expenditures but who are always willing to pay a reasonable amount for their enjoyment. Hence the present vogue of the so-called second-class passage to Europe.

Manager Parton, of the White Star Line, said in London recently, that "this second-class business shows a startling increase and is a great thing for the lines, showing as it does how many people who want to come to Europe cannot afford first class and will not take a boat with three classes, but are willing to buy second if that is the best on the ship. This accounts for the disposition of some of the steamship lines to devote their older ships entirely to second and third class passengers so that on these ships the second is the first class."

A well-known steamship agent in New York recently said to the writer that "the demand for moderate rate passage with the fullest privilege of going anywhere on the steamer and being the highest class on board, seems to have taken the public fancy as Mr. Parton's interview indicates because in this way the average American can satisfy his conscience that he is not actually going second-class, although he enjoys practically all the privileges of first-class passengers without extreme luxury at what are practically second-class prices." On the principal lines the second-class prices from New York to England are only a little more than \$50, which is about half the first-class rate, so that a three months' trip abroad can easily be made for a few hundred dollars.

The New York Times, not long since, gave in detail the itinerary of a three months' trip to Europe costing \$500 and including all tips, meals, baggage expenses, etc. This was a very comprehensive trip, extending through Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany and Norway. The great steamship lines have never offered finer accommodations, quicker trips, larger vessels or choicer meals than today. Think of the *Imperator* carrying over 5,000 passengers on a single trip and the *Lusitania* cutting the journey down to less than five days.

A Tribute from Employees

IT means much to be the founder and inspiration of a great corporation, and to be respected and loved by every subordinate and employee. This was the good fortune of the late United States Senator John F. Dryden, founder of The Prudential and pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America. As a "tribute of esteem and affection from the field and office force" a bronze statue of Mr. Dryden has recently been erected in the rotunda of the Prudential home office buildings at Newark, N. J. The inspiration of this tribute of affection came solely from the employees themselves, and the work was carried to a conclusion by them. In this respect it is unique among such testimonials. The statue, costing \$15,000, was paid for by over 16,000 people. Small sums only were asked for as voluntary contributions by the statue committee, the amount of each contribution being limited.

Beginning Nov. 15th, 1875, with an industrial life insurance policy for the sum of \$500, through the genius and thoroughness of Mr. Dryden the Prudential grew by leaps and bounds until now the company has assets of over \$311,000,000 and an annual premium income of upwards of \$80,000,000. In all his undertakings Mr. Dryden was supported by a loyal company of agents and employees who have just taken the above method of showing their appreciation of the life and work of the founder of the company.

Great Railroad's Progress

THAT President Bush of the Missouri Pacific Railway system is strongly human is well known to those who have had intimate acquaintance with him and quite equally so to those who have even casually observed his conduct of the intricate affairs of the system of which he is President, aggregating about 11,000 miles of track—a distance equal to four times that involved in a trip from New York to London; or, if that is not impressive, then consider traveling continuously night and day at the rate of thirty miles per hour and not being able to cover the straight away mileage of the railroad in fifteen days.

President Bush, speaking for his directors,

Many do not know that some steamship lines have a third class rate with an excellent table and cabin accommodations, decidedly superior to those given to the immigrant class who have the cheapest rate. As a matter of interest, we give a menu of the first, second and third class on a well-known ocean steamer.

First Class: Little Neck Clams, Hors d'Œuvres, Green Turtle, Gumbo Creole, Fillets of Sole, Marie Louise, Smelts Au Citron, Lamb Cutlets, St. Germain, Sweetbreads Villeroi, Punch Romaine, Prime Sirloin of Beef, Olive Potatoes, Braised York Ham and Succotash, Capon, Cranberry Sauce, Asparagus, Savoury Rice, Green Peas, Grouse, Bread Sauce, Salad, Pate de Foie Gras, Cold Round of Spiced Beef, Smoked Ox Tongue, Diplomatic Pudding, Fruit Jellies, Parisian Pastry, Pears Melba, Strawberry Ice Cream and Wafers, Dessert, Coffee.

Second Class: Cock-a-Loekie, Broiled Haddock, Maitre d'Hotel, Fricassee of Chicken, Roast Beef, Battered Potatoes, Duckling, Apple Sauce, Lamb, Mint Sauce, Rice, Boiled Potatoes, Dressing, Cabbage, Vegetable Marrow, Italian Cream, Gooseberry Fool, Genoa Cake, Vanilla Ice Cream, Dessert, Coffee.

Third Class: Pea Soup, Fresh Fish, Parsley Sauce, Roast Beef, Brown Gravy, Cabbage, Boiled Potatoes, Cabin Biscuits, Fresh Bread, Cerebral Pudding, and Custard, Fruit.

There never was a time when ocean travel was made more comfortable than for who seek the simple needs of life nor was there ever a time when it was made more luxurious for those with whom money is no consideration. All the great steamship lines on application send their booklets of information freely to inquirers. These are of great interest especially to those who are making the journey for the first time.

Of late years, low-priced, short ocean trips along the coast, northward and southward to the West Indies, to Panama and South America have been much in vogue. It seems hardly possible that one can make a 2,500 mile ocean voyage with seven days at sea and five in different ports for as small an amount as \$60, but with the increasing number of steamship lines, all competing for patronage, not only in the rate of fare, but also in the character of the accommodations provided, sea voyages and vacations are becoming as common and attractive as trips by rail.

Readers of LESLIE's who are interested in ocean and land trips, and who have no ready means of securing information about them, are always at liberty to address the VACATION BUREAU, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is only too willing to answer inquiries concerning such matters. It will be pleased to forward folders of the principal steamship and railroad lines with memorandums of special, regular, or vacation trips.

always says something worth while. He frankly tells the people of the thirteen States served by those lines to look out for their own prosperity by seeing to it that the railroad secures a square deal, for if the railroad under astute management does not prosper then it is the fault of the very people whom it serves and who likewise suffer. There are many inviting bits of evidences of forethought in the annual report just published for the year ending June 30, 1913. It avers that—since without "good citizenship" neither communities, large cities, States nor the United States can firmly stand—no more can a railroad. It makes the striking statement that the company during the past year expended over \$29,000,000 in wages and it adds the pertinent comment: "It is obvious that the beneficiaries of such disbursement should be ardent progressors and defenders in the solution of all these complex factors which go to make for our mutual and inseparable success."

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons



GEO. W. BENNETT

GEORGE W. BENNETT, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Willys-Overland Company, and its allied companies, died recently at his home in Toledo as a result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Bennett was the right-hand man of John N. Willys in the formation and conduct of the \$20,000,000 motor car company, was leader in the automobile industry, and his salary of \$50,000 per year is said to have made him one of the highest paid executives in the business. Mr. Bennett was of English birth, but came to this country at an early age and started in the bicycle business in the late '80's.

SEABORN A. RODENBERRY, Congressman from Georgia, died at Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 25, aged 43.

PATRICK FORD, Editor of the Irish World, and one of the most prominent champions of home rule for Ireland, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, aged 76.

SIR ALFRED EAST, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, died in London, Sept. 28th, aged 74.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FELLOWES, of the British Navy (retired), died at St. Albans, Eng., Sept. 22, aged 70.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE LEWIS GILLESPIE, U. S. A., formerly chief of army engineers, died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27, aged 72. He received a Congressional medal for distinguished services in the Civil War.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN EASTMAN, U. S. A. (retired), a widely known astronomer, died at Franklin, N. H., Sept. 26th, aged 77.

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Examine—If Satisfied, Pay—If Not, Return. We Ship, Privilege of Examination

If you are buying a diamond or other jewelry let us prove by satisfied buyers the tremendous savings in our prices under dealers, mail order, retail or even wholesalers.

Worthwhile Christmas Gifts
No. 255984, 3/4-1/2 ct. solitaire blue-white perfect cut quality genuine diamond of most radiant brilliancy in ladies' ring. Try to match it at \$60. Offered with guaranteed value of \$25 at **Unredeemed Price** **\$29.85** **Unredeemed Price** **\$29.85**
No. 341008, 3/4-3/16-1-64 karat. extra-steel weight superb blue-white quality genuine perfect cut diamond gem in magnificent tigers claw mounting. Best proportion—shape brilliant. Try to match it at \$150. Guaranteed value \$68. **Unredeemed Price** **\$79.40**
Will remount in ladies' ring \$2 less.

No. 341127, Famous 19-jeweled B. W. Raymond (Elgin) watch—adjusted five positions, guaranteed to pass railroad inspection. In perfect 20-year gold filled case. This unredeemed watch complete in brand new condition. Try to match it at \$40 to \$45. **Unredeemed Price** **\$18.55**

Money-Back Guarantee
We pay expressage and run all risk of money back if any article should not be perfectly satisfactory to you, even though exactly as represented. This guarantee is backed by our \$200,000 capital. Sixty years in one location is proof of our reliability.

JOS. DE ROY & SONS

Smithfield Street 1411 DeRoy Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

References, by permission, *Formerly* *Depend National Bank, Marine National Bank, Duin's, Broadstreet's.*



Let Leslie's Motor Department Help You

If you drive a motor car, ride a motor cycle, or run a motor boat, the Motor Department can help you with suggestions and assist you to solve some of the problems of equipment, routes or operation that may arise.

Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Gentlemen:

I own a _____
(Give maker's name and year of model.)

Motor Car _____

Motor Cycle _____

Motor Boat _____

Please send me free of charge the following information: Best Touring Routes _____

From _____ to _____

Accessories _____

Selection or care of tires _____

Repairs (Give nature of Trouble) _____

Name _____

Address _____

If you do not own a motor

car, motor cycle or motor boat, the Motor Department can set any of your doubts at rest, and will give you unbiased answers that may help you in the selection of the vehicle or equipment most nearly suited to your needs and pocketbook. Fill out this coupon and mail immediately. Address

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Gentlemen:

I am considering the purchase of a _____

(Give name of make if you have any preference or the price you want to pay.)

Motor Car _____

Motor Cycle _____

Motor Boat _____

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information: _____

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Photos by Courtesy of Mrs. C. R. MILLER



Simplicity marks the tailored costumes of heavier material.



A graceful street costume with a simple but effective coat.



Two-color gowns continue in favor; a pretty silk suit introducing pleating.

All tastes easily satisfied—straight lines or drapery. Plaids have returned to popularity in the fall and winter offerings.



Small hats of modish design and simple trimming; furs of many varieties but in profusion.



The length of jacket or position of the waistline is optional, Dame Fashion gives you unusual liberty.



A graceful velvet coat, fur trimmed, and a handsome model in silk and wool poplin. Most of the hats lend height to the wearer.



Rich brocaded crêpe needs little if any trimming. A striking combination of striped and plain serge.



CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS AT WATERLOO

WELLINGTON held this regiment of cavalry in reserve at the Battle of Waterloo, awaiting the supreme moment when an overwhelming charge might turn the tide of Battle. The instant the French lines wavered the order was given to charge and the Scots Greys Cavalry hurled themselves against the French like a thunderbolt. This charge ended forever the career of Napoleon and his dream of universal empire vanished away with the smoke of his artillery. The celebrated picture shown herewith from Ridpath's History, the original of which was purchased by Queen Victoria, and is now owned by King George of England, illustrates but one event of all the thousands which make up the history of every nation, empire, principality or power in the world famed publication,

Ridpath's History of the World

LESLIE'S WEEKLY READERS are offered an exceptional opportunity to place this magnificent History in their homes. We have shipped sets to delighted readers living in every State in the Union and to the far-away islands of the sea, and every purchaser is more than satisfied. The work is endorsed by Presidents of the United States, great ministers and preachers, nearly all University and College Presidents, and by the great American people, as the best History ever written. We are now closing out the remainder of the last edition at a great sacrifice in price. There are only a few sets remaining. We offer these sets to LESLIE'S WEEKLY READERS

At LESS than even damaged sets were formerly sold

We will name our price only in direct letters to those sending the coupon below. Tear off the coupon, write name and address plainly and mail now before you forget it. Dr. Ridpath's widow derives her income from his history, and to print our price broadcast for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets would cause great injury to future sales. Send coupon to-day.

Leslie's Weekly

says: "Dr. John Clark Ridpath is one of the ablest of American historians. He combines a beautiful literary style with wonderful accuracy and completeness. His great History of the World is a library in itself. There is no better set of books to place in the home than this notable work."

Boston Post

said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools, colleges and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."

Christian Herald

said: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers."

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HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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EGYPT CHALDEA ASSYRIA MEDIA BABYLONIA PERSIA PARTHIA GREECE MACEDONIA ALEXANDER THE GREAT ROME THE KINGDOM THE REPUBLIC THE EMPIRE BARBARIAN ASCENDENCY MOHAMMEDAN ASCENDENCY FEUDAL ASCENDENCY THE CRUSADES THE PEOPLE AND THE KINGS NEW WORLD AND REFORMATION THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION AGE OF FREEDOM THE AGE OF REVOLUTION THE UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE ITALY GERMANY EASTERN EUROPE MINOR AMERICAN STATES ORIENTAL NATIONS THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH AND DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the Southern Seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch the Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability.

RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with Caesar, after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of Socrates, the loftiest genius of the ancient world. To be associated with great men and events is to be great one's self and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life.

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing and inspiring was ever written.

RIDPATH'S throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes, from his mountain platform, sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail, and help to mould the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth, and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty; Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes, and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Bismarck is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says, "You shall not." Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends; clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

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